FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 039 Supp 004 27 February 1981

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TIKHONOV REPORT ON 'BASIC GUIDELINES' AT 27 FEB SESSION

LD271042 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 27 Feb 81

["Report by Nikolay Tikhonov at the 26th CPSU Congress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov made here today at the 26th CPSU Congress a report on "The Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Ending in 1990."

In his report, Nikolay Tikhonov pointed out that "The Draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Ending in 1990 "submitted by the CPSU Central Committee for the consideration of the 26th congress was drawn up on the basis of the decisions of the 24th and 25th congresses and of plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guidelines generalise the practice of building communism in the USSR, take the experience of other socialist countries into account, sum up the results of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, define the targets for economic and social development in the next five years and in the period up to 1990, and detailise the measures for their attainment.

"The draft is permeated with concern for the well-being of Soviet people, for the further burgeoning and strengthening of our socialist country," stressed Nikolay Tikhonov. "This purpose is served by the development of material production, the growth of its efficiency, progress in science and technology, the expansion of foreign economic relations and the perfection of the economy's management."

Valuable suggestions and additions enriching this important document were made in the nationwide discussions.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR analysed the results of economic growth and the growth of the people's well-being in the period of the Tenth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980). He stressed that at this period "a further stride was made along the road of communist construction."

In turning to specific indicators characterising the country's development, the speaker first of all stressed that during the past five years there have been a dramatic growth of scale of our economy and large absolute increments in production. Compared with the period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan the national income grew by 400,000 million roubles and industrial output by 717,000 million roubles.

He said that the chemical, petrochemical, electronics, automated machinery and management systems, tool-making, and automobile industries developed at priority rates. The output of high-technology industrial hardware was increased. Fixed assets totalling 588,000 million roubles were put in operation. Over 1,200 large industrial enterprises were built.

The fuel and energy complex continued to expand. Having dependable raw material resources and a modern engineering industry, the USSR made considerable advances in nuclear power engineering. Work continued on building the integrated power grid of the USSR, which now covers a territory with a population of over 200 million. There is now a nationwide integrated gas supply system. The length of its trunk pipelines has grown by 64,000 kilometres, or twofold, over the past two five-year plan periods. In Western Siberia in the period between the 25th and 26th Congresses of the CPSU there was built and developed the nation's largest fuel and energy base. There, the output of oil (including gas condensate) has more than doubled and the output of gas increased 4.3 times.

Large-scale measures were taken under the Tenth Five-Year Plan to secure a further growth of agriculture. A sum exceeding 170,000 million roubles was allocated for the development of this branch. Despite the unfavourable weather during three of the five years, the speaker said further, farm output went up by an average of 9 percent annually.

The mean annual grain output reached 205 million tons for the first time, increasing by over 23 million tons compared with the period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The mean annual cotton output rose by more than a million tons. In 1980 the cotton crop amounted to nearly 10 million tons.

The speaker further said that the party consistently steered the course towards raising living and cultural standards. Per capital real incomes rose. Towards the close of the past five-year period (1980) nearly half of the population had a monthly income of over 100 roubles per member of the family; in 1970 such an income was earned by only 18 percent of the population. Average wages and salaries rose by almost 16 percent and the incomes of the collective farmers from collective farming grew by 26 percent. Wage and salary were increased for all workers in non-production industries.

Housing proceeded on a large scale. During the tenth five-year period, said Nikolay Tikhonov, over 50 million people received improved housing.

More money was spent from the social consumption funds, he went on to say, for education, health, material security for labour veterans, and other social needs.

"While speaking highly of the achievements in the period of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the party sees difficulties and shortcomings," Nikolay Tikhonov pointed out. "I am referring first of all to the fact that we fell short of the task of boosting labour productivity, accelerating the development of individual branches of the national economy, and putting an end to the dispersion of investments. Resources were not always used efficiently. This was stated plainly in the CPSU Central Committee report and in the speeches of delegates.

"Essentially speaking," stressed Nikolay Tikhonov, "what the party wants today is that maximum use should be made of the advantages of the socialist economic system, of the enormous economic potentials, that there should be a transition to intensification and higher efficiency and quality of production. On the basis of what has been achieved in economic construction, this will allow ensuring a further growth of the economy in the next five and subsequent years, and successfully achieving the targets that will be set by the congress."

Nikolay Tikhonov further dwelt on the main targets of the country's economic and social development in the eleventh five-year period (1981-1985).

"The cardinal aim that the party is setting for the next five-year period," he stressed, "is to ensure a further rise of the Soviet people's living standards through stable, ongoing economic development, accelerated scientific and technological progress, the economy's transition to intensification, a more rational utilisation of the nation's production potential, the maximum saving of all kinds of resources, and an improvement of the quality of work."

Characterising the development of the key sectors of the national economy in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period (according to the draft guidelines), the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers cited, inter alia, the following figures: Increment of industrial output is to amount to 26-28 percent as against 24 percent in 1976-1980; also planned is an increment in the annual average agricultural output, as well as in state and cooperative retail trade.

Assessing these and other figures cited in the report, Nikolay Tikhonov said that "it may be noted with gratification that stable economic growth rates have been planned for the next five years. This will allow increasing the national income increment used for consumption and accumulation by 18-20 percent."

Speaking on the questions of raising the people's living and cultural standards, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers noted:

"Concern for the well-being of the people was, is, and will remain the highest aim of the Communist Party's policy and practical activity."

"In the next five years the party plans to put into effect a broad set of measures aimed at consistently boosting the people's well-being, creating very more favourable conditions for the all-sided development of the individual, for highly productive work, building up the health of Soviet people and providing them with more facilities for rest and leisure, and promoting education, science, and culture, in fact everything that comprises our socialist way of life."

"The proportion of the consumption fund in the national income is to be increased. Real per capita incomes will rise by 16-18 per cent," Nikolay Tikhonov went on to say.

"In raising the people's living standards, one of the key measures will be to ensure the fuller satisfaction of the population's solvent demand for various goods and services. The trade turnover of the distributive network of the state and the cooperatives will increase by 22-25 per cent."

Further, the speaker cited numerous examples testifying to the vast scale of the social programme. He said, inter alia, that a food programme and a programme for the development of consumer goods production were being drawn up and would be implemented. This will help to increase the supply of meat, milk, fruit, and other products to the population. Larger quantities of recreational and household goods and other articles of everyday use will be on sale. It is planned to extend and renew the range of consumer goods, improve their quality, and increase the sale of new, fashionable and also inexpensive good-quality products. "Moreover," Nikolay Tikhonov stressed, "the policy of ensuring stability of state retail prices of basic food and non-food products is to be pursued consistently."

The cash incomes of the population will continue to grow. Average wages and salaries are to rise by 13-16 per cent.

In 1985, the wage rises are to amount to roughly 10,000 million roubles.

The incomes of collective farmers are to grow by 20-22 per cent. Taking into account the incomes from personal subsidiary holdings, this will bring them closer to the incomes of factory and office workers.

Many measures of great practical significance to each Soviet family are financed by our state through the social consumption funds. In 1985 these funds will amount to 138,000 million roubles or to an average of 2,000 roubles per family of four.

Nikolay Tikhonov pointed out that for the next five or subsequent years a new and wide-ranging set of measures has been worked out to improve the life of mothers and the rising generation and, for these purposes, to increase state allowances to families with children and to newly-weds.

In the next five years there is to be an improvement of the living conditions of labor veterans retired on pension, an increase of the minimum old-age and disability pensions for factory and office workers, and collective farmers, loss-of-breadwinner pensions, and some pensions granted earlier. New measures are to be implemented to improve the material and living conditions of veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

Within the next five years, the government is to allocate an additional sum of nearly 6,000 million roubles to increase pensions. It is estimated that the larger state allowances to families with children and the larger pensions will increase the incomes of approximately 50 million Soviet citizens, said Nikolay Tikhonov.

The next five years will see the building of new polyclinics and hospitals and an improved supply of technology, instruments, and equipment for medical institutions. More attention is to be given to disease-prevention and to preventive medical check-ups, for children in the first place.

The organisation of rest and leisure, tourism, and excursion services will continue to be developed and improved. Physical culture and sport will enter the day-to-day life of Soviet people on a large scale.

As in previous years, housing construction is to proceed on a large scale in the next five years, stressed Nikolay Tikhonov. During that time it is planned to build 530-540 million square metres of housing. Here, priority must be given to areas under development and to rural localities.

The draft provides for a system of steps to promote education and enhance the role played by socialist culture and art in enriching the intellectual life of Soviet people.

Considerable significance is attached to improving the training of personnel and to training more specialists in new areas of science and technology.

"In speaking of the programme for social development for the coming years, it must be emphasised," noted Nikolay Tikhonov, "that this programme attaches special significance to improving working conditions and to doing everything to reduce manual, unskilled, and arduous labour, and providing better conditions for work. Attainment of the planned level of mechanization in transport, loading, unloading, and storage will allow saving the labour of between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 people in 1985."

"We can put into effect the big and multi-faceted programme for improving the people's well-being only by expanding material production and making it more effective," the speaker went on to say. Maximising the efficiency of production is a basic principle of contemporary economic development, a most important economic and political task at the present stage of communist construction."

"A distinctive feature of the plan for the next five years is that it provides for the priority growth of ultimate economic results compared with the increase of manpower and material expenditures, including capital investments, and envisages steps to ensure that most rational utilisation of all the available resources," said Nikolay Tikhonov.

"The principal factor in economic growth," the speaker said further, "is increasing the productivity of labour. Under the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the productivity of social labour must be increased by 17-20 percent. This is to account for no less than 85-90 percent of the growth of the national income. It is planned to assure considerably higher growth rates of the productivity of labour in industry, construction, railway transport and agriculture than those of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

"In the coming period, as it was pointed out in the report of the CPSU Central Committee, it will become particularly important in our economic development to reduce the consumption of materials per unit of output, and to make economical use of raw materials, fuel, energy, metal, cement, chemical fertilisers, and other materials. It must be borne in mind that maintaining, let alone increasing, the production of raw materials, and fuel and power resources, is costing more and more. To meet the requirements we are having to move into the less developed and more remote areas of the north and the east. The saving of every ton of oil, coal, and metal is having an ever greater effect.

"In the coming five years radical improvements have to be made. There are to be tight restrictions on the use of all resources. Every ministry, the union republics, and enterprises will be assigned targets for economising on these resources.

One of the key tasks of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is the fuller and more effective use of fixed production assets. They are growing rapidly, but the proper returns on them in many cases elude us. The plant in use often operates at less than full capacity.

In describing the state of affairs in capital construction, the speaker noted, in part, that "the proposed growth of the national income in the five-year period and the creation of the conditions for extended reproduction beyond that period should be ensured with a lower growth of capital investments, in both absolute and relative terms, than in the previous five years."

The switchover to efficiency and quality is linked organically by the party with work to improve production on the basis of modern science and technology, Nikolay Tikhonov continued.

The Eleventh Five-Year Plan sets the task of speeding the technological modernisation of production, and of striving for the fastest possible development and universal introduction of fundamentally new machinery and materials, and the large-scale use of highly efficient energy-and-material-saving technology. The rate of machinery renewal is to be increased by about 50 per cent.

The role of science in the development of present-day production is growing. The draft guidelines formulate the task of making scientific research more effective, substantially reducing the time needed to apply the achievements of science and technology, and strengthening the links of fundamental and applied research with production.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR further dwelled in detail on the key issues of the development of branches of material production and improving the structure of the national economy and the location of the productive forces.

"A fundamental distinction of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan," stressed Nilolay Tikhonov, "is a higher growth rate of the 'B' Group industries compared with that of the 'A' Group industries.

Thus, in the eleventh five-year period (1981-1985) it is planned to increase output of consumer goods to the following extent:

Output of food industries by 23-26 per cent, including meat (from state stocks) by 34 per cent, whole milk products by 14 per cent.

Increment of output will substantially increase in the light industry--by 18-20 per cent, the output of cultural and recreational goods will be up by no less by 1.4 times.

"A decisive role in advancing the national economy and securing good end results is played by the basic industries: the electric power, iron and steel, chemical, and engineering industries," Nikolay Tikhonov noted further, citing detailed data showing the growth in the output of the major types of products of the basic industrial sectors scheduled for the eleventh five-year period.

The output of electric power will amount to 1,550-1,600 billion kilowatt hours (a 20-24 percent increment for 1981-1985); oil, including gas condensate--620-645 million tons (an increment of 3-7 percent); of gas--600-640 billion cubic metres (an increment of 38-47 percent); coal--770-800 million tons (an increment of 7-12 percent).

It is also planned to increase the output of products of engineering by at least 40 per cent, to increase the output of mineral fertilizer by 44-49 per cent, of synthetic tars and plastics--by 65-72 percent, of cement--by 13-15 per cent.

Nikolay Tikhonov said that the Eleventh Five-Year Plan will mark the first stage in implementing the energy programme of the USSR which is being worked out at Comrade Brezhnev's initiative and pointed to the prime significance attached in it to the rapid development of the gas industry, above all in western Siberia which has dependable reserves of this raw material. Under the new five-year plan western Siberia is to account for the entire increase in gas production.

"Big and complex tasks will have to be accomplished in the eleventh five-year period by the oil industry workers," he added.

Electric power production is to be increased chiefly by using nuclear fuel, hydropower resources, and coal in the eastern areas of the country. It is planned that in 1981-1985 nuclear and hydropower plants will account for more than 70 per cent of the rise in electric power production, and in the European part of the country they will account for almost the entire production increase. Big thermal power projects are to be based on the cheap coal mined by open-cast techniques.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers dwelt at length on the development in 1981-1985 of such key industries as metallurgy and machine building.

He spoke, specifically, about the steps to be taken to improve the quality of metal and boost the output of higher grades of metal production, to considerably expand the production of mini-computers, instruments and various control and monitoring systems and facilities, as well as automatic manipulators (industrial robots).

"Work is to be continued in the new five-year period to ensure the interrelated and balanced development of the branches of the economy that form the single agro-industrial complex," Nikolay Tikhonov went on to say. "Nearly one-third of the total capital investment in the national economy is to be used for its development and improvement, and the greater part of this money directly to boost farm production. This is dictated by the importance of this sector of the economy in solving the food problem."

Characterising the prospects of growth of the agricultural output, the speaker cited numerous figures. It should be noted that the growth of the average annual output is planned for all the key items of agricultural produce. The average annual output of grain for 1981-1985 is planned to reach 238-243 million tons, the average annual output of meat (slaughter weight) 17-17.5 million tons, of eggs--72 billion pieces.

"The per capita accretion of agricultural production is to be twice that of the previous five years," said Nikolay Tikhonov. "It is envisaged to raise the level of the mechanisation of agricultural work, first and foremost at livestock farms," he said. "The power per worker ratio on the collective and state farms will go up in the five-year period by 50 per cent, and the assets per worker ratio, by 40 per cent. Supplies of new machinery are to increase."

The speaker also noted that we must not forget "such a potential factor in increasing meat, milk, potato and other farm production as the subsidiary individual holdings of citizens and the subsidiary farms run by enterprises and institutions to supply their personnel."

Analyzing the prospects of the development of other spheres of economy, Nikolay Tikhonov noted that "the eleventh five-year period will see the further development of the various aspects of the industrial infrastructure. It is a matter of the utmost importance that the present situation--in which railway transport lags behind the requirements of the national economy--be overcome. The draft guidelines call for substantially reinforcing the material and technical basis of railway transport. Capital investments for this purpose are being increased by more than 30 per cent. The fleet of electrically-powered and diesel locomotives will expand. Containerised and packaged movement of goods in the 1980's is to be expanded to triple the present volume."

Nikolay Tikhonov analyzed the state of affairs in the capital construction, stressing that "it is essential to show still greater persistence in combatting any sidetracking of material resources and manpower from the key building projects, dragging out building schedules, and to continue the policy of limiting the number of projects built simultaneously."

"In 1980," he noted, "we managed to hold down growth in the number of uncompleted building projects, and are determined to reduce their volume to the standard level by 1983."

The speaker stressed further that in the new five-year period and later we will continue our efforts to improve the location of productive forces in both the developed and the new regions. It is planned to emphasize their comprehensive development and specialisation. The natural wealth of the country's eastern and northern regions is to be developed according to plan, and at a faster rate.

Territorial-industrial complexes, such as the West Siberian, Sayaniy, Angara-Yenisey, Timan-Pechora, south Yakutiyan, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, south Tadzhikistan, will go on developing. Their development is entering a new stage, marked by the emergence and growth of a large complex of industries and ancillary enterprises.

The speaker stressed that completion of the Baykal-Amur Railway will be a turning point in the economic fortunes of a vast region. This provides a good basis for opening through traffic all along the Baykal-Amur trunk line in the next five years.

The economy and culture of all the fraternal republics will see further growth in the new five-year period, said Nikolay Tikhonov. The pertinent assignments for each republics are stated in a special section of the draft guidelines. These assignments are based on the principle of aligning comprehensive and balanced econoomic development of the union republics with the advantages of the union-wide division of labour. Fulfilment of these assignments will speed up the all-round development and convergence of the economies of the union republics within the framework of the single national economic complex. This approach completely conforms with the principles of the party's Leninist nationalities policy.

The chairman went on to characterise important tasks in expanding economic, scientific and technical ties with other countries, using the opportunities of mutually beneficial international division of labour.

"It is only natural that now, as before, cooperation with socialist countries is at the centre of our attention," he stressed. Economic, scientific, and technical ties between the fraternal countries repose on the enduring foundation of common interest; their nature is profound and all-embracing."

The Soviet Union will continue improving the coordination of its national economic plans with those of other CMEA member countries, and to deepen socialist economic integration, the speaker went on to say. "We see this as an important means of strengthening socialism's positions in the world economy, and of shielding the socialist countries from the harmful tendencies witnessed in the world capitalist economy. The volume of Soviet rade with our CMEA partners is to increase substantially."

The speaker said in part that "it is not our fault that trade with the USA is declining or stagnating. That is a result of U.S. policy, which is designed to use trade for unseemly political ends foreign to the interests of equitable international cooperation. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we are prepared to develop economic relations with the United States as well on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

"The Soviet Union's line of securing the extensive development of international economic cooperation has not changed," the speaker explained, "because that is our fundamental course reflecting in foreign economic relations the motivated orientation of Soviet foreign policy on safeguarding peace, deepening detente, and furthering mutual understanding among nations."

The concluding part of the report by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR was devoted to problems of improving the standard of managements in the national economy of the USSR.

He also stressed that very soon, the course of the country's social and economic development charted by the 26th congress will be translated into detailed and concrete assignments of the five-year plan.

Nikolay Tikhonov said in conclusion: "The Soviet Union, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed, will do everything to safeguard and consolidate peace, prevent another world war, and dependably protect the peaceful construction labour of the Soviet people. We will continue to devote unremitting attention to strengthening the country's defences. We may rest assured that our valorous armed forces will have everything they need to counter any attempts of the imperialist forces to gain military superiority.

"Our party and people take pride in the greatness of all our achievements, and look confidently to the future.

"Before us is strenuous, creative labour in the name of communism, in the name of peace."

26 FEBRUARY PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS REPORTED

TASS Review of Session

LD261300 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb (TASS)--The 26th Congress of the CPSU has been in session in the Kremlin for the fourth day now. The delegates to the congress are discussing the report of the party Central Committee, which was delivered at the congress by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev, and the report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU.

[A Moscow Domestic Service in Russian report at 0830 GMT on 26 February on the opening of the morning session notes that "in the chair is Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo."]

The first to speak in the debate today was Semen Grossu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, a small Soviet Union republic in the west of the USSR. He pointed out that the past five-year period has been for Moldavia a stage in considerable socio-economic progress. The reporter stressed the effectiveness of the course outlined by the CPSU for the development of agrarian-industrial complexes. Due to agrarian-industrial cooperation the Moldavian party organisation, he said, has scored considerable successes. Although the agroindustrial organisations account for nearly a fifth of the farm land, they already account for fifty percent of the agricultural output.

The speaker pointed out that fresh vegetables are delayed on their way to the consumer because of a shortage of means of transportation. He proposed that the production of refrigerator vans be started at one of the works of the republic.

"Our party can always and in everything depend on the Soviet working class," said Aleksandr Kolesnikov, leader of a team of miners of the "Molodogvardeyskaya" colliery (Donetsk Basin). "The cause of the party is our cause, the plans of the party are our plans. We have and will continue to advance along the road of Lenin, nobody will be able to sidetrack us from this road."

"The imperialist circles of the West have intensified their malicious attacks against socialism now," the speaker said. "Striving to weaken the attractive force of our system, they are not above any lies or slanders in an attempt to belittle the achievements of real socialism, to compromise our system and deceive people."

"We, workers," Aleksandr Kolesnikov pointed out, "understand well that it is necessary to be especially vigilant in this situation, to defend our proletarian Marxist-Leninist ideology, our socialist gains. We will do our utmost so that proletarian solidarity and unity of the workers in all countries should strengthen from day to day," said the team leader of miners.

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Turkmenistan Mukhamednazar Gapurov has reported to the congress about economic and social development of the republic. He told the delegates that 343,000 million cubic metres of gas were extracted from the Karakum bowels of the earth in the Tenth five-Year Plan period--a rise of 156,000 million cubic metres over the two previous five-year plan periods taken together. In the past five years Turkmenistan supplied the state with 5,717,000 tons of raw cotton. Mukhamednazar Gapurov noted that real incomes of the population of the republic in the Tenth Five-Year Plan period increased by almost a third, one in every six residents moved to new apartments.

Mukhamednazar Gapurov resolutely denounced the attempts of bourgeois and Beijing propaganda to distort and smear the essence of the CPSU's policy of nationalities. By their historical experience the Turkmen people became convinced of the mighty strength of the unbreakable fraternity of the peoples of the USSR, he stressed. We shall continue developing and strengthening this friendship, cherishing it as the apple of an eye.

Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Communist Party of Armenia Central Committee, pointed out in his speech that the past five-year period has been for the Armenian people not only a time of successful socio-economic development, but also a period of signal political events: The 60th anniversary of the founding of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Communist Party of Armenia as well as the 150th anniversary of east Armenia's joining Russia were celebrated.

"The celebrations to mark the glorious jubilee," he said, "have turned into a fresh vivid demonstration of the love and gratitude of the Armenian people to its brother of centures--the great Russian people. Indeed, the Russian people extended more than 150 years ago a fraternal hand to our people at tragic period for it and led it onto the road of joint efforts for a bright future."

"History," he went on to say, "has confirmed the correctness of the conclusion that 'Russia really plays a progressive role towards the East'".

"The construction of the Baikal-Amur Railway main (3,200 kilometres long) is of special significance for the strengthening of the economic potential of the country's eastern areas," said Aleksey Cherny, first secretary of the Khabarovsk territorial committee of the party. He said that railway traffic has been opened on the eastern sector of the railway main much ahead of schedule. Now it is already functioning in operating conditions.

"The past years," Aleksey Cherny pinted out, "were those of a further flourishing of the material and spiritual life of the small nationalities in the area along the lower reaches of the Amur River and the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, and the working people of the Jewish Autonomous Region. They happily live and successfully work in a close-knit family of the peoples of our country and prove by their labour achievements their loyalty and devotion to the socialist homeland."

"The Soviet Far Easterners," the secretary of the party territorial committee stressed, "ardently approve of the profoundly principled line of the CPSU on the Chinese issue. We unanimously approve of the conclusions, which are contained in the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU, on relations with China, resolutely reject the anti-Soviet fabrications by the Beijing leaders and wrathfully condemn their adventurist policy."

"In the implementation of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU the working people of Estonia relied themselves on the disinterested aid of the fraternal peoples of the USSR, above all of the great Russian people," Karl Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia (a Soviet Baltic republic), said in his speech from the rostrum of the congress. "In the Tenth Five-Year Plan period (1976-1980)," he pointed out, "the republic put out as much products as in the sixties (1961-1970), housing conditions of a fifth of the republic's population have been bettered."

"Recently subversive actions by the ideological adversaries have assumed an especially frenzied and malicious character," Karl Vayno went on to say. "Bourgeois ideological centres are trying to oppose one socialist nation against another, to encourage national superciliousness," Karl Vayno stressed. He said: "There is only one answer to the designs of the bourgeois strategists--they will never be able to erode the fundamentals of socialism."

The delegates to the congress warmly welcomed the speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Then the floor was taken by Nikolay Aksenov, first secretary of the Altay territorial committee of the CPSU. He expressed support for the proposal put forward in Leonid Brezhnev's report that housing construction be stepped up in Siberia..

In the Tenth Five-Year Plan period (1976-1980) considerably more housing was built in the Altay territory than before, especially in the countryside. The housing conditions of every fourth inhabitant of the territory have been bettered. The population of Altay is growing.

Aksenov spoke about the necessity to perfect econmic ties between various territories, regions and union republics. It is necessary in the first place to enhance responsibility for the mutual supplies of farm produce, he stressed.

Then the morning session of the congress was closed.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 26 February carries the following report:

["Half an hour ago the evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress began. In the chair is CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member Comrade Gromyko.

["The discussion is continuing of the progress report of the CPSU Central Committee and the immediate tasks of the party in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy, as well as the report of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

[Khrennikov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Composers, has made a speech at the evening session."]

"Music by our composers is part and parcel of Soviet men's cultural life," said Tikhon Khrennikov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Composers' Union. "A characteristic feature of artistic life in the past five-year plan period has been the rapid development of national music cultures of the peoples of the USSR. With all the diversity of national peculiarities, the music art of the peoples of our country appears now as an integral whole," the speaker went on to say. "These are the visible fruit of the consistent policy of the CPSU, of the concern of the state for the flourishing of the spiritual life of the Soviet people."

"The workers in Soviet music art are united in their desire to serve the people. Everything talented and really precious is given broad access to the audiences in the USSR."

"The directives of the 25th Congress of the CPSU for oil and gas output in the Tyumenskaya region (western Siberia) have been overfulfilled. The new area produces now more of this fuel than the whole country did in the mid-sixties," Gennadiy Bogomyakov, first secretary of the Tyumenskaya regional committee of the CPSU, said from the rostrum of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

"As a result of the implementation of the measures outlined by the party," he went on to say, "Siberia has now become the biggest supplier of oil and gas. Presently it accounts for 10 percent of world oil and gas output. Powerful oil and gas fields, towns, railways and highways and a ramified power engineering system have been built in rigorous conditions of the north."

"The Tyumenskaya region will remain in the new five-year plan period the biggest oil producing area," said Bogomyakov. "It is planned to produce here 375-380 million tons of oil and 330-370 billion cubic metres of gas here. Over the five-year plan period the output of oil will be the same as over the preceeding 15 years, while the output of gas will double compared with that period.

Miners from the Donetskaya region have initiated the drive for higher labour productivity. The First Secretary of the Donetkaya Regional Committee of the Communist Party (the Ukraine) Boris Kachura, speaking at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, told the delegates that among the representatives from the Donetskaya region at the congress there are 40 workers who attained especially high results in their work.

Boris Kachura noted that the Donetskaya region accounts for more than 15 percent of pig iron, steel and rolled steel production in the country. More than 100 million tons of coal a year are expected in the Donetskaya region annually.

The improvement of labour conditions, the raising of the well-being of miners and all working people of the region are in the focus of attention of the party. Boris Kachura said that more and more funds are allocated for building housing, health, cultural and educational establishments, and communal services enterprises. 240,000 families in this region with a population of 5.2 million people received new apartments of otherwise improved their living conditions in the past five-year plan period (1976-1980).

"The forming of large territorial-production complexes and industrial centers has become a principally new stage of the development of the productive forces of eastern Siberia," said First Secretary of the Krasnoyarskiy territorial committee of the CPSU Pavel F. Fedirko. "The creation of major industrial centres made it possible to use most effectively natural, labour and material resources of the territory where about 40 percent of the Soviet Union's entire reserves of brown coal is concentrated, where there are major energy sources, large deposits of ore, reserves of building materials and other raw materials".

The speaker said that in the seventies the industrial output increased by 130 percent on the previous decade. All branches of the economy were developing at a high pace.

"The implementation of the new ten-year programme of the comprehensive development of the productive forces of the Krasnoyarskiy territory has been started now", Pavel Fedirko said. "This programme has been drawn up, envisaging further speedy development of the economy, raising of the material and cultural standards of the working people".

The first Soviet-built turbine manufactured at our plant in the 1920's was delivered to the user on a horse-driven platform, said Vladimir Chicherov, leader of a team of fitters from the Leningradsky Metallichesky Zavod Association. Turbines manufactured nowadays are many thousand times more powerful than the first one, so several railway trains are needed to deliver them to the place of work. This graphically demonstrates what path has been covered by the whole of the country in the years of Soviet power.

"The working people of Leningrad unanimously approve and fully support the wise internal and foreign policies of the CPSU and the practical activities of its Central Committee", he said from the rostrum of the congress. He said that "selfless work has always been the contribution of the people to the cause of peace, since it is the workers' hands which build everything which our motherland is proud of".

On the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Kamaz auto-making plant in Tatariya commissioned a second stage of that major enterprise, installing Soviet-made equipment. Leonid Brezhnev warmly congratuated the builders on that labor accomplishment.

"The previous Washington administration vainly hoped that the so-called 'economic measures of struggle against the USSR' elaborated by it, including reneging on the commitments regarding supplies of equipment for the Kamaz automaking plant, would delay its commissioning. This, however, was not to be," said First Secretary of the Tatariyan regional CPSU committee Rashid Musin from the rostrum of the congress.

"The Soviet Union, with its powerful scientific and industrial potential and highly-skilled manpower, resolved the problem that had arisen in a brief period. That gradiose construction revealed all the advantages organic to socialism: the brotherhood of the peoples, their cooperation, mutual assistance, and a organic unity of the entire national economy," Musin said.

The congress is addressed by Aleksandra Smirnova, a teacher from a rural school in the Kostroma region. She told the congress about how schools in rural areas of the region are preparing the youth for practial activity. "Over the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan period", the teacher said, "actually half of the graduates of schools in rural areas of the region went to work in agriculture. On the whole, the number of young people working in collective and state farms and other agricultural enterprises increased over this period by 50 percent. Tens of the economies now actually consist of young people".

"We, teachers, have been entursted by the party and the people with what is the most valuable, the young generation. And we see our calling and the essence of our activity in bringing up active and conscientious builders of communism," the teacher said. She assured the congress that the Soviet teachers will always be helping the party reliably in communist education of the youth.

The chairman announced that 40 delegates spoke in the debate on the report of the CPSU Central Committee. The congress decided to close the debate.

The draft resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress that was prepared by the editorial commission has been read out. The resolution has been unanimously adopted. It says that the congress has approved wholly and completely the Leninist course and practical activity of the Central Committee of the party, endorsed the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU and recommended to all party organisations to be guided by its provisions.

Then the congress adopted the resolution instructing the Central Committee of the party to introduce the necessary amendments and additions into the present programme of the CPSU and to prepare the new draft of the CPSU programme for the next regular congress of the party.

The congress has endorsed the report of the Central Auditing Commission of the party.

The 26th congress of the CPSU will continue its work tomorrow.

Grossu Address

LD261108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Report on speech by Semen Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 26 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses--with protions recorded]

[Text] The debate started today with a speech by Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

He noted that the summary report of the CPSU Central Committee was an outstanding contribution to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism. In this outstanding political document Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee, gave an exceptionally profound analaysis of the domestic life of our country and the current international situation; he disclosed the prospects for our homeland's progress and posed majestic tasks of communist construction for the coming period.

Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, went on to say:

[Begin recording] Comrade delegates, the years which have passed since the 25th CPSU Congress will go down in our fatherland's history as a period of heroic, creative labor, epoch-making achievements of the party and people, and big transformations in all areas of our country's life. The 10th 5-Year Plan was unequaled in the scales of economic and sociocultural construction, the growth of the material and spiritual health of the Soviet people, achievements in strengthening the economic and defense might of the socialist state. [applause]

The delegates of the Moldavian party organization, expressing the unanimous will of the republic's working people, ardently approve the political line and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and fully and completely support the tenets and conclusions of the summary report of the Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Developing in the single national economic complex of the country under the active influence of the Leninist nationalities and economic policies of the party which is being consistently carried out by the CPSU Central Committee, and persistently implementing the outlines of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decisions of following plenums of the Central Committee, Soviet Moldavia has substantially advanced in all directions of economic and social progress. The republic's working people have basically fulfilled the socioeconomic and public-political assignments posed by the 25th CPSU Congress. Over the years of the past 5-year plan they achieved a growth in national income of 28 percent and in industrial output of 32 percent. Production of goods with the quality mark increased sixfold. A powerful industrial-production complex was set up. A big army of qualified workers, engineering and technical staff has grown up, capable of ensuring high rates of growth of public production, unswervingly raising its efficiency. There is an active development of economic integration with all fraternal union republics. Moldavia's party organization, making wide use of the effective measures of the new agrarian policy of the CPSU and actively developing the processes of interfarm agroindustrial coordination, has carried out consistent work on forming and strengthening the agroindustrial food complex, on which 57 percent of the fixed industrial assets of the national economy are spent, as well as 60 percent of the gross public product. [end recording]

Comrade Grossu went on to note that the republic's party organization had not managed to make full use of the enormous advantages of the new production structures, or to ensure a stable, steady growth in production in all leading areas. One of the reasons for this was the disproportion in the development of the basic sectors of the production complex and the material and technical supplies to them.

The first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee reported measures to the congress which will allow the republic's party organization to eradicate these shortcomings. He gave an assurance that Moldavian communists will direct all their efforts to the fulfillment of the decisions which will be taken by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The debate on the summary report of the party Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission is continuing.

Gapurov Speech

LD261144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 26 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Report on speech by Aleksandr Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, at the 26 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses--with portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] Dear comrades! The thoughts and feelings of communists, the Soviet people and all progressive forces of our world are turned toward Moscow, the heart of our homeland, and to the 26th CPSU Congress of the great Lenin. [applause]

All participants in the congress, and all who are listening to or watching the transmissions from this remarkable Kremlin palace were immensely and indelibly impressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report. The communists and the working people of Soviet Turkmenistan fully approve the political line and practical activity of the Central Committee, the Politburo and unanimously support the party's foreign and domestic policy, and express their profound gratitude and heartfelt thanks to the Leninist Central Committee, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for their titanic work in building communism, their tireless concern for the steady improvement in the well-being and cultural standards of the Soviet people, and in strengthening peace on earth. [applause]

Comrades! We are pleased to report to the 26th CPSU Congress that during the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan Soviet Turkmenistan has also achieved certain successes in economic and social development and in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR.

Industrial production growth in the 10th 5-Year Plan, compared with the ninth, amounted to R3 billion. The gas, power, chemical and light industries have developed rapidly. The undeviating implementation of the party's agricultural policy has achieved substantial results. Production in collective and state farms has risen 19 percent, which is in excess of the fixed indices of the 5-year plan. We are proud of the successes we have achieved in cotton-growing. During the past 5-year plan the republic supplied the state with 5,717,000 tons of raw cotton, which was 682,000 tons more than was sold in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. [applause]

As stressed in the review report, new horizons have been reached in the direction of our work toward improving the people's well-being. Social services funds increased by 44 percent; real per capita incomes grew by nearly one-third; during the past 5-year period every sixth inhabitant of the republic moved into different housing.

In speaking of the successes we have scored, we can also clearly see our shortcomings and unsolved problems, the great unused reserves, the opportunities to raise production efficiency and the quality of work at every sector of economic and cultural construction. We had a keen and principled discussion about this during the report-back election party meetings, at rayon, municipal and oblast conferences, and at the 22d Turkmenistan CP congress.

The republican party organisation will undoutedly do everything to consistently and undeviatingly implement the measures planned for the intensification of all branches of the national economy and for the complete fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrades, in the 11th 5-Year Plan the fuel and power complex will develop at a rapid rate in the republic, and the construction of the Karakumiskiy canal named after Vladimir Ilich Lenin will be continued. However, there are also certain complications. In agriculture, millions of hectares of fertile virgin land with a good climate are not being used because of a shortage of irrigation water and land-improvement work. That is why we are counting on more effective assistance from the USSR Gosplan, and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources in supplying the required capital investments for this purpose.

Comrade Kunayev and Comrade Rashidov put forward in their speeches a proposal for the construction of hydro-technical facilities to divert part of Siberian rivers to Kazakhstan and Central Asia. We support this proposal and ask the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to take a positive decision on it. [applause] [end recording]

Concluding his speech, Gapurov assured the delegates that the communists and all the working people of the republic will fulfill the decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Demirchyan Report

LD261518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Speech by Armenian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Karen Demirchyan at 26 February session of the CPSU Congress in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses--recorded]

[Text] The Soviet people not only wholeheartedly support the domestic and foreign policy of their vanguard, the communist party, but also regard it as their own policy, and by their patriotic toil are doing everything that is needed for its successful realization. And today we, delegates of the congress, express on behalf of the communists of our multimillion strong party, every one of its detachments, on behalf of the entire Soviet people, our deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, and to the faithful and staunch Leninist, ardent fighter for the happiness of the people, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee, dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who, having already been at the helm of our party for more than one and a half decades, is its universally recognized leader who firmly, consistently and creatively follows a truly Leninist course, places all his vast talent, inexhaustible energy and indomitable will at the service of the cause of peace and the building of communism. [applause]

Comrades: The whole public and political life of Soviet Armenia and of its party organization has, during the past 5-year period, also developed under the fruitful influence of the ideas of the 25th CPSU Congress. Today we are glad to report to the congress that the program of the economic and social development of the republic has been successfully completed. The targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan have been reached and, for some indicators, exceeded. [applause]

All our successes have been achieved thanks to the constant attention and paternal concern of the party and the Soviet government. At the initiative of Comrade Brezhnev, a number of decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have been adopted which determine a qualitatively new stage in the development of the economy of the republic, make it possible to effect progressive changes in the structure of the national economy, and become a permanent factor in the powerful growth of the productive forces and the solution of a number or urgent problems of a social and nature-conservancy character. Communists, workers of Soviet Armenia express to the CPSU Central Committee and personally to you, dear Leonid Ilich, their great and cordial gratitude for the huge concern for the republic, for the high assessment of the activities of its party organization in the report, and give assurance that an answer to this will, as before, be the selfless shock work for the benefit of our beloved motherland. [applause] The party organization critically evaluates the work that has been done and sees the shortcomings, neglect and unsolved problems. We shall have to do purposeful work on an all-round raising of the efficient utilization of the great productive and scientific-technological potential and untapped labor resources which we have in the republic, as well as on the further strengthening of the fuel and energy base and the development of low-material and low-energy consuming branches of production. For the solution of these problems we are in need of concrete help from the Gosplan of the union and corresponding union ministries. We also regard it as our task to strive consistently for a higher level of exactingness, discipline and organization, a constant perfecting of the whole cause of the communist education of workers, of style and methods of work, improvement in the party leadership in all spheres of its activities, in correspondence with the new, high demands of the 26th congress of the party and the report of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Comrades! The life of our republic has been full of unforgettable public and political events. The 60th anniversary of the Armenian SSR and the Communist Party of Armenia was marked with enormous enthusiasm and (?political) upsurge. The 150th anniversary of the entry of eastern Armenia into Russia became a big and renowned holiday. For successes attained in economic and cultural construction, and in commemoration of this historic date, our republic was awarded the third Order of Lenin. [applause] The celebration of the glorious jubilee turned into a new and bright demonstration of international friendship and brotherhood, a thrilling expression of the deepest love and gratitude of the Armenian people for its age-long brother, the Great Russian people, all the peoples of our country. It was the Russian people who, more than 1 and 1/2 centuries ago, in a period which was tragic for our people, stretched out the hand of brotherly aid and helped them onto the safe beach, onto the road of the common struggle for a bright future. [applause]

History has fully confirmed the truth of Engels' utterance to the effect that Russia is indeed playing a progressive role with regard to the east, as exemplified by eastern Armenia, the whole of Transcaucasia and many other peoples. [applause]

The great and noble deeds and true internationalism of the Russian people have been and are an inspiring example for us and for all Soviet peoples. Fraternal friendship with the Great Russian people, with all peoples of the land of the soviets, is a priceless moral, political and social attainment of our people, and it will carry on this friendship through the ages. [applause]

Vayno Address

LD261556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Report on speech by Karl Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 26 February morning session of the CPSU Congress in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses--with portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] Dear comrades, with our hearts and minds we accept the 26th congress of our dear Communist Party as one of the greatest historic events. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report clearly disclosed new, impressive horizons for the development of our fatherland. The entire report, every thought in it, is filled with the beating of a Leninist heart, infused with concern for the Soviet person. It is an example of a profoundly scientific approach to the solution of problems, an example of specificity, of a businesslike attitude and of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

On behalf of the delegates representing the 100,000 detachment of Estonia's communists, allow me from this lofty congress rostrum to declare the unanimous and ardent support for all the provisions and conclusions expressed in the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, full and total approval for the political line and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

Comrades, in the report-back period the communists and all working people of Estonia selflessly struggled for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th congress. The republic achieved new, big successes. The economy developed itensively. As much output was produced as in the Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans together.

In terms of rates of growth of industrial production the level set for the 10th 5-Year Plan was reached ahead of schedule. This achievement received a high evaluation in the warm and cordial greeting from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

There was an increase in the volume and intensity of livestock production. The last 5-year plan was unrivaled for the upswing in construction. The plan for commissioning housing was completely fulfilled, which allowed every fifth inhabitant of the republic to improve his living conditions. The high evaluation given in the report by Leonid Ilich to the active work by Estonia's communists on the intensification of production has inspired us all, and the republic's party organization will respond to it with new specific deeds. [applause]

The recent 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia gave an exacting and critical assessment of the work done and noted that we still have quite a few reserves. Everywhere, in discussion of the draft "Basic Guidelines," in letters and proposals, the thought stood out that the patriotic duty of the republic's working people, making better use of the production potential created, is to increase its contribution to strengthening the country's economy. The republican party organization is carrying out considerable work on the effective utilization in the national economy of local raw materials--fuel shale. This experiment was approved by the CPSU Central Committee. A powerful chemical-fuel-energy complex is successfully functioning, and we are pleased to report to the congress that last year our miners reached a record output of 31 million tons of shale, and that 19 billion kilowatt hours of cheap electricity was produced at the power stations. Economic calculations show that using fuel shale is worth further taking up thoroughly. [end recording]

In his speech Comrade Vayno touched on the problem of perfecting ideological work.

[Begin recording] Comrades, today's reality and our life fully support the conclusion drawn by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the report on the intensification of ideological opposition between socialism and capitalism.

Estonia, because of its geographical position, is situated on the forward line of the ideological struggle, in an area, moreover, where the fire of anti-Soviet propaganda has very great strength [plotnost]. Over the recent period subversive actions by ideological enemies have acquired a specially fierce and malicious character. They have become more cunning and refined. You cannot call all this anything other than psychological war. Bourgeois propaganda centers are speaking with one voice against proletarian internationalism, trying by all means to set the socialist nations against each other, to inflame national self-conceit, to engender an apolitical attitude and narrowminded indifference. There is one answer to this: The schemes of bourgeois strategists to erode the foundations of socialism are destined never to be realized. [applause]

No ideological enemies, no politicos from across the sea, nor Beijing hegemonists, nor emigre rabble, nor philistine and petty bourgeois--nobody will be allowed to undermine the foundations of our society or prevent us from living and working. [applause]

The communists and all working people of Soviet Estonia have a good, combative, optimistic mood. They are following with a feeling of great attention and interest the work of the congress; they are excited to learn the news coming from Moscow, from the Kremlin Palace; they are reporting to the congress on new labor victories. [applause] [end recording]

Angola's Dos Santos Speech

LD261552 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow 26 Feb, TASS--"The 26th Congress of the CPSU will undoubtedly give a fresh impetus to the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples, which have always been firmly supported by the Soviet Union," chairman of the MPLA Workers' Party, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola, said addressing the 26th Congress of the CPSU today.

"International imperialism and the South African racialists cannot forgive the Angolan people that it has embarked on the socialist path of development," the Angolan leader went on to say. "Our socialist choice, our fidelity to proletarian internationalism, which find their expression in all possible support for the oppressed peoples of the world and in particular the peoples of Africa, have been the cause of the undeclared cruel war by the South African Republic, which broke out right after the gaining of independence by Angola."

"But the Angolan revolution is continuing," Eduardo dos Santos stressed. "Our people is advancing on the road of socialist construction. We are inspired by the fact that, as before, we are not alone. We can firmly count on support from the socialist countries, from all the peace-loving and progressive forces." He specially stressed the contribution by Cuban internationalists, who "did not spare their lives in joining in the battle shoulder to shoulder with the MPLA fighting men so that Angola could uphold its independence and start building a new society."

The speaker also touched upon the measures of the MPLA Workers' Party in the field of socio-economic development and said that "rising from the ruins is a new Angola, which is resolutely embarking on the path of socialist development, so as to become then a firm link in the world socialist system."

Eduardo dos Santos expressed confidence that the "provocative actions by the imperialist circles, which are aimed at an aggravation of the international situation, are doomed to a failure, as was in its time the case in Angola and Ethiopia, Kampuchea, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, in Cuba and in Nicaragua."

In conclusion the Angola leader said: "The armed aggression and terrorism, which are inspired by the racialist South Africa, Israel, the CIA and the imperialist circles will meet with a worthy rebuff from all the freedom-loving forces, which rely themselves on the consistent support from the Soviet communists."

Resolution on Brezhnev Report

LD262112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Report on the CPSU Congress 26 February evening session--portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Gromyko recording] Comrade delegates, a total of 40 delegates have spoken on the reports of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission. A proposal has been received to end the discussion of the reports at this point. [end recording]

The Congress decided to end the debate on the report of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission. A draft resolution is submitted for review by the delegates on the report given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress and the Immediate Tasks of the Party in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy.

This draft resolution is read out by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo:

[Begin recording] Comrades, the commission for preparing a draft resolution on the Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Immediate Tasks of the Party in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy, set up by the congress has prepared a draft congress resolution and submits it for your review. Allow me to read out the text of the resolution:

Resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress on the Report of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--the Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Immediate Tasks of the Party in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy

Having heard and discussed the report of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--the Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy, the 26th CPSU Congress decrees

1. To entirely approve the Leninist course and practical activity of the party Central Committee [applause],

2. To approve the report of the CPSU Central Committee and to instruct all party organizations to be guided in their work by the provisions and tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy which were submitted in the report by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause] [end recording]

The delegates unanimously adopt this document. An ovation breaks out in the hall, cheers ring out in honor of the Leninist Central Committee of our party.

Resolution on CPSU Program

LD261940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, reads out the text of the Congress decision on the preparation of a new edition [redaktsiya] of the CPSU program:

[Begin recording] Comrade delegates, in the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev posed the question of the need for changes and additions to the CPSU program. I believe that we have every reason to support Leonid Ilich's proposals and to agree with the ideas which he expressed on this question. [applause]

Taking this into acount, it seems appropriate to adopt an appropriate congress decision. On the instructions of the commission for preparing a resolution on the report, allow me to propose for your discussion the following draft decision of the 26th congress on the preparation of a new edition of the CPSU program.

Decision of the 26th CPSU Congress on the Preparation of A New Edition for the CPSU Program

Proceeding from the fact that 20 years have passed since the CPSU program was adopted and that in this period great experience has been accumulated in socialist and communist construction and that new changes and processes have taken place on the world arena, the 26th CPSU Congress resolves:

To entrust the CPSU Central Committee with making the necessary additions and changes in the existing party program, which on the whole correctly defines the natural laws of world social development, the aims and basic tasks of the struggle of the party and the Soviet people for communism, and to prepare a new edition of the CPSU program by the next party congress. In this process the program should deeply and scientifically reflect the most important changes in the life of Soviet society and world social development; the most important tasks for the construction of communism. [applause] [end recording]

The delegates unanimously adopt this decision. Also unanimously adopted was the decision on the report of the Central Auditing Commission. Tomorrow the congress continues its work.

Tyumenskaya's Bogomyakov

LD261834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Summary] [Announcer] "Delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress are continuing to debate on the reports of the CPSU and the Central Auditing Commission. The following spoke on these reports at today's evening session: Comrades Khrennikov, first secretary of the board of the Union of Soviet Composers of the USSR; Kachura, first secretary of Donetskaya Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party; Fedirko, first secretary of Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom.

"This is what Bogomyakov, first secretary of the Tyumenskaya Obkom of the party said when speaking from the congress rostrum":

[Begin recording] Communists and all working people are profoundly grateful to the Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for their concern for Soviet people and for their tireless implementation of the Lenin course of the party. The establishment of a new powerful oil and gas industry is a vivid example of this. "During three 5-year periods our country reached the stage when it is producing over 10 percent of the world output of oil and gas. [applause] Over a wide expanse of our north, over a territory of more than 1 million square kilometers a gigantic construction site is being developed. Modern major gas and oil fields are in operation here, main pipelines extend over thousands of kilometers, towns and workers' settlements have been built, 1,500 km of railways have been laid." Roads, ports and airfields have been built and the civil aircraft corporation has become an integral part of the development process.

The rate of development is growing all the time. "Of the main investment in the oil and gas complex nearly two-thirds was invested during the 10th 5-Year Plan. During the period 2.7 times more gas and oil were recovered than during the entire preceding period. The directives of the 25th CPSU Congress have been overfulfilled. [applause]

"The new region is now supplying considerably more gas and oil than our whole country was recovering on the eve of the 23d party congress." To draw an analogy with the virgin land campaign we can say that our people are not going north just to reap bread, that is to recover gas and oil, but to develop the region, to make it habitable and stay there for good. "During three 5-year plans the population in the oblast increased by 800,000, i.e. the population increased 1.6 times. The volume of industrial output increased nine-fold; the average annual gross output of collectives and sovkhozs increased by 62 percent. Residential floorspace increased 2.7 times." The provision of kindergartens, creches, schools and hospitals as well as of cultural establishments has been considerably improved. [end recording]

[Announcer] "Comrade Bogomyakov touched further upon unsolved problems. Machinebuilding, he said, is still lagging behind. The development of agriculture must be stepped up, as must the building of railways and highways and ports for the river fleet. But all these are growing pains encountered during the opening up of vast territories in severe climatic conditions. Comrade Bogomyakov then said in conclusion":

[Begin recording] "New pledges are being taken; competition is underway to attain a monthly output of 1 million tons of oil and 1 billion cubic meters of gas during the current 5-year plan." [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 25 FEBRUARY PROCEEDINGS

PRAVDA 'Information Report'

LD271101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress continued its proceedings 25 February in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow.

The morning session was chaired by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

The congress heard a report from the congress credentials commission. The congress unanimously approved the credentials commission report.

Then the following comrades took part in the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the party's immediate tasks in the domestic and foreign policy spheres and the CPSU Central Auditing Commission report: A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; S.F. Medunov, first secretary of Krasnodarskiy CPSU Kraykom; B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Sverdlovskiy CPSU Obkom; A.D. Chernyakov, chairman of the Put Lenina Kolkhoz, Kotelnichskiy Rayon, Kirovskaya Oblast.

The congress was greeted by the following comrades, who were given a warm welcome by the delegates and guests: Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revoltuionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium; Yi Chong-ok, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo Presidium and premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

Then Comrade A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, and Comrade G.M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, spoke in the debate.

At the morning session the congress was greeted by the following comrades, who were warmly welcomed by delegates and guests: Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidium, and Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party.

The evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress was chaired by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee.

The following comrades spoke in the debate: A.M. Surovtsev, leader of a comprehensive team in the Glavmosstroy No 1 Housing Construction Combine No 5 Installation Administration; T.U. Usuraliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; A.I. Shokin, USSR minister of the electronics industry; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; D. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee.

The congress was greeted by the following comrades, who were warmly welcomed by the delegates and guests: Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA; Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India National Council; Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party; Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Commission to Organize the Party of the working people of Ethiopia and chairman of socialist Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council.

More on Cunhal Speech

LD270824 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1830 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Here is a summary [as heard] of the speech delivered by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, at the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Begin recording] Dear comrades: On behalf of the Portuguese Communist Party, our delegation conveys a fraternal and cordial greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and, through all delegates at the congress, to all communists and people of the USSR. [applause] Thanks to its achievements, experience, loyalty to proletarian internationalism and its role in defending world peace, the Soviet Union is the most powerful and influential bulwark for the cause of all workers and peoples. [applause]

The successes of the CPSU and of the USSR are important not only for the Soviet people, but also for all mankind. Today, as always, reactionary forces are putting great pressure on communist parties, striving to force them to break or weaken their ties of fraternal friendship with the CPSU and the Soviet people. Reactionary propaganda claims that a Communist Party is independent only when it dissociates itself from the USSR. We think otherwise. Our party provides the best evidence of its class and ideological independence, of its independence in decision-making, constantly strengthening the ties of fraternal cooperation with the CPSU and with all revolutionary forces in the world.

We have always shown and will continue to demonstrate solidarity, particularly at difficult times, with our fraternal parties, with the peoples who are building socialism and communism and with those who choose the path of independence and social progress.

We express our solidarity with the Polish communists and the Polish people, confident in the future of socialist Poland; with the Afghan revolution and the People's Republic of Kampuchea; with the peoples of Angola and Mozambique who are the victims of armed aggression by the South African racists; with the Namibian and Palestinian peoples; with the people of El Salvador and the other Latin American peoples, victims of dictatorships backed by U.S. imperialism. [applause]

The mutual solidarity of revolutionary forces and their joint actions are a necessity of our epoch and are dictated by the present international situation. We Portuguese communists consider it our duty to contribute, within our abilities, to the unity of the communist movement and all anti-imperialist forces. Proletarian internationalism does not contradict patriotism but promotes communists' boundless devotion to their people and homeland. Being communists, we give our energy--and in this we see our main duty--to the struggle to ensure for the Portuguese people the path to freedom, democracy, national independence, peace and socialism.

The situation in Portugal remains complex and dangerous. The struggles continue to check and ultimately defeat the counterrevolutionary offensive which has been conducted over the past 5 years by successive governments against the achievements of the Portuguese revolution, against political freedoms and workers' rights, against the nationalizations which liquidated the big monopolies, against agrarian reform by means of veritable armed attacks during which land, cattle, machinery, crops and property have been stolen from the peasants.

The workers' and people's movement, however, firmly resists this offensive and until now successive governments have failed to return to private hands a single nationalized firm, while in the agrarian reform region, the workers, confident of their ultimate victory, are still running 400 collective production units.

Comrades: The Portuguese revolution has not died; it remains well and alive in the reality of our country and in our people's resolve to defend it. [applause]

Recently, with the defeat of the reactionary government in the presidential elections, the total seizure of power by reactionary forces has been averted. The reelection, with socialist and communist votes, of the president of the republic, General Eanes, fiercely opposed by the entire right and by the secretary general of the Socialist Party, Mario Soares, meant removal of an imminent threat to democracy, the strengthening of the regime and the emergence of new possbilities of struggle for the Portuguese people.

The situation, however, remains unstable. The revolutionary changes in Portugal have taken place and have so far been upheld thanks to the action taken by the popular masses without and against the political power. This situation cannot go on indefinitely. That is why our party is fighting for the unity of all democratic forces, for the dismissal of the reactionary government, for the formation of a democratic government capable of adopting a domestic policy based on the gains of the revolution and a foreign policy based on peace, friendship and cooperation with all peoples of the world.

The battle is undoubtedly difficult, but the workers' and people's movement carries great weight. It counts on the support of a powerful trade union federation, a dynamic peasants' movement, the women's and youth movement, and the struggle is intense. We are confident that the victory will belong to our people and to the Portugal of April. [applause]

Certain critics have repeatedly announced that the principled policy and the class position of our party, our total commitment in the struggle which led to the gains of the Portuguese revolution and its subsequent defense, our reaffirmation of Marxist-Leninist principles which enable our party to find the solutions most suitable for the specific characteristics of our national reality, our internationalist behavior, our resistance to ideological pressures from enemies and allies would lead, in the short term, to a decline in the membership and influence of our party. But reality has shown that it was exactly the opposite that happened.

In 1975, at the highest point of the revolutionary process, our party had 100,000 members. In June 1980, we had 187,000 affiliated members, in addition to another 36,000 young communists. [applause] Our experience shows that a revolutionary, patriotic and internationalist policy constitutes the most solid basis for the creation of a mass party, the unity of which is unshakeable, necessary, indispensable and irreplaceable in the country's life. A party of truth, hope and future.

Once again, dear comrades, our best wishes for the total success of the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress. Long live the CPSU! Long live proletarian internationalism! [end recording]

We have just broadcast a summary [as heard] of the speech delivered by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Electronics Minister Shokin

LD261230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0735 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Shokin, USSR minister of the electronics industry, spoke at the evening session on 25 February. He noted that our industry, set up on the initiative of Comrade Brezhnev, is working in rhythm with the whole country. It fulfilled the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Growth of labor productivity alone doubled the volume of output.

The technical level of electronic equipment increased substantially, and much was done to reduce time spent on development work and setting up full production of new articles, as well as to raise the quality of products.

At the beginning of the 5-year plan, the speaker went on, the Americans wrote that our country was roughly 8-10 years behind them in the field of microelectronics. But this year they were forced to admit that the USSR's technology base and specialist qualifications permit it to manufacture integrated circuits of nearly the same quality as the United States. And a characteristic footnote was given here: The specimens we know of probably do not reflect the highest technical level of the USSR. The integrated circuits they use for their own needs may be more technically sophisticated.

We have no reason to reject such conclusions, stated the minister. The rapid development of electronics technology requires the creation of increasingly precise and complex automated process equipment. Wanting to impede the development of electronics in the Soviet Union, the United States and other capitalist countries have long since passed laws banning sales to us of technology and special process equipment, especially for producing microelectronic articles. This has had no effect on us whatsoever. Our industry has created its own top class electronic engineering and that base has been used to re-equip enterprises. All our factories are equipped with modern, high-performance Soviet-made equipment.

The development of the electronics industry has required the setting up of production of a large number of special types of materials, including ultrapure ones and materials meeting specialized technical requirements. In tackling this problem much has been done by the electronics industry itself, but the larger part of the work was carried out by ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and by the chemical industry in particular.

Expressing gratitude to workers in the industry, the delegate noted at the same time that the satisfaction of the requirements of the electronics industry for special materials lags behind the high rate of its development.

In the 11th 5-year period the electronics industry will take on new, varied and increasingly complex tasks. In particular, a large quantity of miniaturized electronic control machines which, as was rightly emphasized in the report by Comrade Brezhnev, open up truly revolutionary possibilities for many industries of the economy, will be manufactured.

More on Komsomol's Pastukhov

LD262120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Speech by Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, at the 25 February evening session of the CPSU Congress at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses--recorded]

[Text] Respected comrades, Komsomol members. All Soviet young men and women have welcomed the 26th CPSU Congress with vast enthusiasm. They are studying with the deepest attention and interest the Central Committee report. This report, which is permeated with revolutionary Leninist spirit and which was delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is remarkable for the depth of dialectical analysis, its innovatory approach to urgent problems, the scale of the tasks that have been put forward, and every line calls to action. The 40 million-strong Leninist Komsomol, Soviet youth, boundlessly approve and support the party's policy, the activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee with, at its head, the outstanding continuer of the cause of Lenin, the ardent struggler for peace and communism, the wonderful friend of our young people, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

The Komsomol members, young men and women, express the filial love and devotion for their own party by concrete deeds. Over 30 million young workers completed ahead of schedule the plan tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

In this period 500,000 volunteers joined the ranks of the collectives of shock Komsomol building sites. For Komsomol members and young people, schools of labor and ideological tempering were the struggle for the oil and gas of West Siberia and the renewal of the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone, for the large grain harvests of Kazakhstan and the difficult kilometers of the Baykal-Amur mainline, for quality and efficiency at every workplace, in study, military service and social work. The Komsomol committees see the point of their activity as being to resolve persistently the chief task set by the party for young people, to study communism, to have an integrated approach to the implementation of ideological and political, labor and moral education.

The Komsomol learns from the party how to evaluate critically what has been achieved and with great responsibility apprehends its exacting, principled approach to the problems of educating the young generation. The Komsomol organizations will seek to ensure that young men and women will better understand the significance of revolutionary scholarship, and will study it consciously and with enthusiasm; the Komsomol organizations will ensure that reference to the Marxist-Leninist ideological wealth and to the party documents should be their internal need and that this knowledge should become conviction and determine their deeds and actions.

Our enemies bend over backwards in their attempts to weaken and erode the ideological and moral foundations of the growing generation. They make their stake on cleverly imposing on our young people alien ideas of standards of behavior and models of what is called mass culture. The Komsomol organizations see their task as being that of inculcating in young people high political vigilance and class hatred of everything bourgeois, and to intensify the all-round political exposure of imperialism, its ideology, morals and way of life.

The inalienable feature of the spiritual makeup of Soviet young men and women is love for the homeland. The great patriotic war is receding further into history. Not only today's children, but their fathers also did not feel its fiery breath. Even further away are the years of postwar reconstruction, the heroic epic of the virgin lands. And our sacred duty is to do everything to ensure that the great feats of the people should ever remain part of the consciousness of all generations of young people, a mighty source of spiritual strength. To develop love and respect for the history of the fatherland, to ensure that young men and women know it well, know at what price our happiness was won is the task of the Komsomol, the schools and all educational establishments. The media of the cinema, literature and art could do more with heroism in patriotic education. In our opinion it is important to attract young people more extensively to collecting invaluable historic relics, just as done previously with monuments, to organize trips and excursions round the local areas. But the main thing, of course, is lively intercourse with those who created the heroic history of our homeland, those who are handing over to the younger generation the relay baton from the present to the future.

The Komsomol organization will develop and enrich the mass patriotic movement, the all-union rally, to places of revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Soviet people, and will strengthen links with the army and navy, and better prepare young people for service in the armed forces.

The rattling of weapons, the threats of the imperialists and their Beijing stooges are again being heard in the world. But they do not frighten our young people. The successors of those who stormed the Winter Palace, defended the gains of the October Revolution, who carried the banner of victory to Berlin, consider it their supreme duty to strengthen the might of the homeland and are ever ready to stand in its defense. [applause]

With conviction we repeat the wonderful words of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: No one will ever be able to conquer a country in which each new generation preserves and multiplies the combat traditions of the preceding generations. [applause]

The Leninist Komsomol tries to inculcate in each young person feelings of historic responsibility for the fate of socialism, for the the prosperity security of the homeland, with all its strength supports the Leninist foreign policy course of our party and the Soviet state. Together with the democratic youth of the planet, the Komsomol will come out even more actively against imperialism, colonialism, for peace, detente and social progress.

A reliable compass in education is the norms and principles of communist morals. The ideal, the moral example for our young people have been, are and ever will be Leninist-communists.

This year sees the 50th anniversary of the day when Leonid Ilich Brezhnev entered the ranks of the Communist Party. As a living witness of the epoch, your biography, dear Leonid Ilich, combines pages of the struggle for the socialist transformation of agriculture and the setting-up of Soviet industry, the roads of the Great Patriotic War and the revived industrial centers, the expanses of the virgin lands and the conquest of space, the routes of communist creation and tireless struggle for peace on earth. Just as on the Red Banner of our homeland your life has inseparably joined together the sacred symbols--the workman's hammer, the peasant's sickle and the soldier's star. [applause]

Your heart is ever young just as the revolutionary cause which you selflessly serve is young. Thousands of living and breathing threads link you to the Lenin Komsomol, a member of which you have been, Leonid Ilich, since 1923. [applause]

I should like to say from this lofty rostrum that the works of Leonid Ilich, those wonderful books "Malaya Zemlya", "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Land" have become a textbook for life for Komsomols, young men and women. It is a great good fortune for our youth to have such a wise and concerned mentor. It is great good fortune to live, learn and work under the leadership of the Communist Party. [applause]

Comrades, life of Soviet youth is determined by ardent strivings to make their own contribution to the implementation of the majestic plans for the socioeconomic development of the country. Komsomol organizations participate in the struggle to raise the efficiency of production, the quality of labor and, primarily, in the leading branches of the economy, in the further upsurge of agriculture. The 500,000 members of Komsomol youth brigades, shops, sections, farms; the whole arsenal of forms and means of socialist competition; the mass scientific-technical creativity of young people, the struggle for economy and thrift are directed to solving these tasks.

The creative targets which are set by the 26th congress of our party will be the new targets of glorious labor deeds of Soviet young men and women. Over 130 national economic projects of the 11th 5-Year Plan have been declared all-union shock projects. Allow me to report to you, comrade delegates, that a 7,000-strong all-union Komsomol will set out in a few days for the most important building sites of the 5-year period. [applause] We do not doubt that they will be followed by thousands and thousands of young volunteers. The practice of directing shock units made up of qualified specialists has fully justified itself, not by numbers, but by skill. It is precisely in this way, as Leonid Ilich taught us, that our young people are subduing the expanses and depths of as yet undeveloped regions.

However, far from everything is in good order as far as attaching young men and women to new construction projects are concerned. Among the basic reasons for this are shortcomings in educative work and also, at times, absence of opportunities for continuing education, and an acute shortage of housing, children's establishments, and social, cultural and amenity facilities. Unfortunately, certain ministries and economic managers show little concern for organizing the labor, life and leisure of young builders and have a consumer attitude to the enthusiasm of young people.

Taking into account the great importance of the accelerated development of productive forces in the new regions, primarily in Siberia and the Far East and of bringing young people into this harsh region, we consider it appropriate to elaborate special state measures to ensure the accelerated development of young towns and their social infrastructure, taking demographic and other specific characteristics into account. The average age of inhabitants in the regions being newly developed is 22-26 and the birthrate is 50-100 percent more than the average for the country. Perhaps the most common form of transportation in these towns is the baby carriage. The need for housing and kindergartens is growing very rapidly. Young people are prepared to participate actively in their construction, to work as volunteers in their spare time.

We are very grateful that all of these problems were set out in the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th congress, and see this as a manifestation of new concern on the part of the party. The reduction in the country's labor resources makes it imperative to bring young men and women who are entering their working life into social production with the greatest efficiency, to give them not only good initial vocational training but to see they continue to increase their knowledge and skill while in labor collectives. Experience convinces one of how important it is for young people to be led by a real elder comrade, a worker-teacher, a tutor.

Also very useful are the schools of advanced experience created on the basis of the best collectives. This is shown by the following example: Of the first 16 graduates of the peoples academy who are delegates to our congress, such as distinguished grain grower (Aleksander Vasilyevich Gitalov), 14 became Heroes of Socialist Labor--a really golden harvest, comrades. [applause]

The period that has passed since the 25th CPSU Congress has again convincingly proved that the party leadership, the life-giving source of the strength of the Komsomol, is the reliable guarantee of all its successes. From the party the Komsomol learns the complicated science and art of working with people, and the ability always to be--in the words of Nikolay Ostrovskiy--in the vanguard of an attack. The Komsomol committees will rid themselves even more decisively of manifestations of passivity and formalism; will create in every Komsomol organization a lively and creative atmosphere; will strive to be closer to all aspects of the lives of young people, to intensify the struggle against those things opposed to our morals; and will pay more attention to working where people live, and in young people's hostels.

The inspiring ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress gives rise in the hearts of young people to new revolutionary energy and courage for storming the high targets of the 5-year plan.

Allow me to assure the congress delegates and all communists that the Leninist Komsomol will continue with extreme responsibility to fufill the honorable role of loyal helper and combat reserve of the Communist Party. Soviet young people justify the hopes of the homeland and will always carry high the banner of communism. [applause]

More on Afghanistan's Karmal

LD262110 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister, at 25 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Dear comrades and friends. First of all permit me to express my gratitude for the invitation to the delegation of our party to take part in the congress of the proud party of the great Lenin. [applause] We bring you the most sincere greetings and wishes, pure feelings of friendship and the deep respect of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, all members of the party and the toilers of Afghanistan and through you to all communists of the world, all communists of the USSR and to all of the great people of the land of the soviets. [applause]

We, who are proud to attend this great and remarkable session, experience feelings of pride, joy and satisfaction at the gigantic victories of the great party of Lenin and its Central Committee and all the Soviet people who, under the leadership of the prominent contemporary political personality, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are marching forward confidently along the path of building a developed and progressive humane society of the most lofty kind based on true social justice. [applause]

The great achievements of the Soviet Union and the broad and extensive experiences of the CPSU are of historic importance, not only for the world system of socialism and the international communist and workers movement, but also as an inspiration and support to all social and national liberation struggles and new, young states which, by victory over internal reaction and foreign monopoly exploitations, have embarked on fundamental social, political, economic and cultural changes in the workers' interests. [applause] This is acquiring particular importance, especially under the present conditions, where imperialism and international reaction, headed by the United States with complete collusion with its collaborators, that is, the Beijing hegemonists, have embarked on the dangerous path of ever increasing and further whipping up international tension and have unleashed a stubborn struggle against the forces of peace and the social progress of peoples. [applause]

The free and toiling people of Afghanistan, who are marching along the revolutionary path for the purpose of rebuilding and reforming their long-suffering homeland, are feeling with their blood, and flesh the consequences of this ominous policy of the enemies of social and national progress. The April revolution, that is, the Sawr revolution, which was carried out at the behest of our toiling people for their liberation from the yoke of national and social oppression, under the leadership of the PDPA, was the natural and lawful outcome of the long struggles of the Afghan toilers for the elimination and topping of feudalist tyranny, the influence of imperialism and socio-economic backwardness and was a scientific answer to the great needs of our society. [applause] The PDPA, during the development of the revolution, succeeded in overcoming all deviations and subjective counterrevolutionary and traitorous approaches to the revolution and the people of Afghanistan.

The major goals of the Afghan revolution are, first of all, the elimination of all remnants of feudalist and prefeudalist orders, the implementation of democratic land reform in the interests of the toiling peasants and the enhancement of the national economy and national culture and the democratization of the country in consideration of the democratic rights and national, cultural and religious characters of all nationalities, tribes, ethnic groups and national groups residing in the country. [applause]

Our government of the people seeks the active and informed participation of all the toilers in the accomplishment of all the revolutionary duties. That is why the National Fatherland Front represents the national and democratic essence of our revolution. The creation of favorable conditions was only made possible after the success of the April revolution, especially the success of its new stage of development.

Respected comrades, the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the creation of a new life under the difficult conditions of socioeconomic underdevelopment which were inherited from the previous old and oppressive regimes, the feudal and prefeudal systems, is continuing. Our revolutionary struggles are proceeding in spite of the continuing aggressive, hostile and overt interference of international imperialism, headed by American imperialism--those (?wicked) international terrorist-hegemonist forces--the reactionary sheikhdoms and their various collaborators. These sinister forces are continuing their undeclared war against us. They are arming, training and organizing counterrevolutionary bands and sending them to our sacred land.

They are savagely and rudely struggling for their wicked goals: for the turning back of the wheel of revolution in Afghanistan and the misuse of the profound feelings, religious and national, of our people, although there is no commonality between their designs and the religion of Islam. They are trying to realize their goals in the name of Islam against the real interests of the toilers of Afghanistan.

In our just and sacred struggle we feel and shall continue to feel the boundless solidarity of our assured and loyal friends, most of all our great and natural friend the USSR and its proud vanguard, that is to say the CPSU. [applause]

Now when we are marking the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Afghan-Soviet treaty, we once again express our very profound gratitude to all Soviet communists and all the heroic people of the USSR for the fraternal internationalist aid that has been rendered to us at a most sensitive, difficult and crucial time. This aid has made the difference between life and death for the revolution in our country and for the defense of the national freedom and independence of our country in face of all the criminal aggressive designs and struggles of international imperilaism, hegemonism and reaction. [applause] From this great and splendid podium we loudly proclaim to the world that in the face of the treacherous conspiracies and aggressions of international reaction, if it were not for the timely aid of the great USSR to heroic Afghanistan, today there would not be a free, independent, united and revolutionary Afghanistan. [applause]

Our patriotic and internationalist party and the people of Afghanistan and the future generations of our country will never forget this fraternal assistance. [applause] This aid is a specific and vivid expression of the Leninist policy and the solidarity of the CPSU with the people of the East who are heroically struggling for their national and social liberation. [applause]

Our revolution is invincible and shall forge ahead with success. [applause]

Long live the great Leninist party. [applause]

Long live the great USSR, this unchangeable element of peace, freedom and progress. [applause]

Long live Afghan-Soviet friendship. May it be eternal. [applause]

Long live the friendship and fraternity of all the people of our world. [applause]

PRAVDA on Ethiopia's Mengistu

LD271145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 81 p 7

[Speech delivered by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, at the 25 February evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrade congress delegates and guests!

Allow me, on behalf of all revolutionaries and working people of Ethiopia, to cordially greet the participants in this historic congress and to wish them success in its work. (applause) We send friendly, fraternal greetings to all communists marching confidently under the banner of Lenin, the great revolutionary thinker and leader of the proletariat, in the vanguard of the struggle for the Soviet people's happiness and prosperity. (applause)

We send friendly greetings to the Soviet Union's working people--the builders and defenders of a socialist power which is an example to all the world's peoples. (applause)

From the platform of this historic congress I wish to point out with special satisfaction that the appearance of our world has undergone great changes as a result of the social changes wrought by Great October.

We have been granted the great honor of saying from this platform that Ethiopia's revolutionaries feel admiration for the glorious history of the CPSU and the Soviet Union and for the heroism of the people of the country of developed socialism, which has become the bulwark of all forces that advocate social progress.

Under the leadership of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, that courageous revolutionary, wise politician and greater thinker, socialism has been realized not only in the Soviet Union, but also has become the guiding star of all who seek real freedom. Socialism has already become a reality for many peoples and its victorious procession is continuing. (applause)

Lenin developed the teaching of Marxism in the epoch of imperialism and realized it in practice. The Great October Socialist Revolution created favorable conditions for the development of the world revolutionary process. Leninism, as the teaching which combined Marxism with the practice of the revolutionary movement and which exposed the attempts by opportunist leaders of the working class to emasculate the revolutionary content of Marxism, is a compass for us in determining the right way to develop our country. Prepared and carried out under Lenin's leadership, the October Revolution exerted a tremendous influence on the world revolutionary process and heralded the new era of the transition from capitalism to socialism and of the collapse of the age-old system of colonialism.

The peoples' desire for real freedom and the upsurge of the national liberation movement are leading to the emergence of independent national states from the debris of the colonial regimes, the breaking of the fetters of neocolonialist exploitation and the broadening of the sphere of real freedom and independence on earth. Lenin's prediction of genius that the time will come when all revolutionary movements will unite under the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle is coming true.

Bloody American imperialism is trying to coordinate the capitalist countries' aggressive policy, guided by the wild idea that it is capable of changing the course of history and restraining the victorious march of socialism.

The propaganda campaign and the military preparations, which have recently been undertaken by the imperialists and which could lead to a world war threatening disaster for the world, attest not to strength but to the futility of attempts to avert the inevitable collapse of imperialism. (applause)

However the imperialists might try to justify their actions directed against the cause of peace and progress and to appear in the role of people concerned about the peoples' good. It is clear that in recent years they have departed from the policy of detente, once again preferring to it the "from a position of strength" policy. The impression is being created that the imperialists, realizing that they cannot win victory over socialism in open battle, are seeking to reestablish their domination in those countries which recently embarked on the path of genuine independence and progress. They resort to various methods to achieve this reactionary goal. They are seeking to weaken and to subordinate to themselves the economies of countries which have attained independence and begun building the foundations of socialism at the cost of tremendous sacrifices. In order to undermine the policy of peaceful coexistence imperialist forces use reactionary regimes as a means of struggle against neighboring progressive states. Day and night they weave intrigues to destabilize the situation in these countries, giving all possible support to surviving reactionaries.

In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress Comrade Leonid Brezhnev quite rightly pointed out that the imperialists do not like the liberated countries' desire for independence. They are trying to tie these countries to them by thousands of ways and means in order more freely to control their natural riches and to use their territory for their own strategic designs.

Graphic evidence shows that the imperialist forces' entire activity is aimed against the forces of peace and is their persistent desire to force the arms race by deploying new nuclear missiles in the West European countries. They are thus displaying their disregard for the cause of peace in Europe, which must be a subject of concern for the peace-loving forces in order to protect the world from destruction. Their attempts to stifle the liberation movements in the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the peoples' anti-imperialist struggle and to re-enslave the independent developing countries show quite obviously that they are daring to oppose history itself. The peace-loving forces must wage a struggle not only against the policy of grasping imperialism but also against the policy of the Chinese hegemonists who have defected to the camp of international reaction headed by the U.S. imperialists.

Currently Ethiopia is one of the developing countries which has become the object of special attention from the forces of imperialism and reaction. When the imperialists, using as their tool the Somali traitors and local nationalists and separatists, provoked armed aggression in order to stifle at birth the Ethiopian revolution, we were able to gain the victory and defend our motherland's borders with the all-round support of the socialist community countries. (applause)

The main goal of our revolution is to follow the path of socialism and improve the people's prosperity. In cooperation with the Soviet Union and our other friends we are struggling to implement this goal. Our efforts to create a revolutionary party, the absence of which has thus far been a weakness of our revolution, are being crowned with success.

The imperialists and the forces of reaction which dislike our achievements on the path of socialism are still trying to hinder our peaceful building. Because Ethiopia occupies an important strategic position our revolution is constantly subjected to hostile attacks. But the Ethiopian revolution will prevail because it enjoys the international support of the world's progressive forces. (applause)

From the rostrum of this worldwide forum of the forces of socialism and anti-imperialism we want to thank wholeheartedly the Soviet Union and all our allies who have come out in support of the Ethiopian revolution. (applause) Our struggle and our victories are the struggle and victories of all the forces of socialism. (applause) We firmly believe that, by relying on these forces' international support, revolutionary Ethiopia will erect a firm foundation of freedom, justice and prosperity and in turn will honorably fulfill its international duty. (applause)

The Ethiopian revolutionaries and working people, marching along the path of Lenin and Great October, side by side with the CPSU, consider themsleves a component of the world system of socialism. They are aware that the USSR's more than 50 years' experience in building socialism is for them a model and reliable guarantee of their bright future. (applause)

The working people of the whole world take pride in the enormous successes achieved by the Soviet Union under the leadership of the CPSU in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres. (applause) The "Basic Guidelines" for social and economic development formulated for the forthcoming 5-year period and the period through 1990 engender in us a feeling of great pride. The CPSU's long and glorious path is a school for the communists of the whole world in which they are studying the laws of political struggle and the experience of the implementation of social transformations.

Dear comrades! The main political force of today is the international communist and workers movement. That is why Ethiopian revolutionaries will do everything possible to ensure that their contribution to the building of a vanguard party on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism become even weightier. (applause)

Realizing that the USSR's victories are also the victories of the entire world of socialism and all anti-imperialist forces, that they are our victories, we wholeheartedly wish success in the work of the historic 26th CPSU Congress. (applause)

Long live the CPSU! (applause)

May the friendship between the USSR and Ethiopia strengthen and flourish! (applause)

Long live Marxism-Leninism throughout the world! (applause)

Long live proletarian internationalism! (tumultuous, prolonged applause. All rise)

Syria's Al-Ahmar Speaks

LD252320 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Statement by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant general secretary of the Syrian Arab Ba'ath Party, to the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow; recorded--no time given]

[Excerpt] It is inevitable to point out the reference made in the report to relations between the Soviet Union and Syria--relations which reached a distinguished level recently when the treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed between the two countries, the treaty which realizes the interests of both peoples and which was met with satisfaction of all friendly peace-loving forces throughout the world. The report is also distinguished by its treatment of the situation in the Middle East. The situation in our region, as our friends and all peoples know, is very tense as a result of the Israeli aggression and the hostile Israeli practices against the sons of the Palestinian Arab people. This aggression is going on against southern Lebanon. The Camp David agreements have obstructed the issue and pushed it right back. [words indistinct] is based on the comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and on the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, particularly their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent state.

Kaysone Phomvihan Speech Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "25 Feb Proceedings of 26th CPSU Congress Reported" and subtitled "Kaysone Phomvihan Address" published on page 7 of the 26 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, Vol III, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," with the text of the speech delivered by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of Laos, at the 25 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress carried on pages 5 & 6 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 February, has been found to be identical, except for the following:

On page 8, in the third line of the fourth paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...outstanding figure of our time aimed at...."

On page 9, in the seventh line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...been faced with sinister counterrevolutionary collusion. The imperialists and...."

Yi Chong-ok Address Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "25 Feb Proceedings of 26th CPSU Congress Reported" and subtitled "Yi Chong-ok Address" published on page 13 of the 26 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, Vol III, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress" with the text of the speech delivered by Yi Chong-ok, member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo Presidium and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, at the 25 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress carried on page 6 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 February, has been found to be identical.

Dragosavac Speech Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "25 Feb Proceedings of 26th CPSU Congress Reported" and subtitled "LCY's Dragosavac" published on page 19 of the 26 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, Vol III, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," with the text of the speech delivered by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the 25 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress carried on page 6 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 February, has been found to be identical, except for the following:

On page 19, PRAVDA omits the first paragraph.

On page 19, in the penultimate and last lines of the fourth paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...and for sovereignty of peoples and countries."

On page 20, beginning with the antepenultimate line of the last paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...of nondeveloped countries.

"In conclusion, dear comrades, allow me once again to wish your congress successful work for the good of the friendly people of the Soviet Union.

"May the struggle for peace, social progress and socialism in the world strengthen!

"Long live the friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and may the cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, between the LCY and the CPSU develop!" (tumultuous prolonged applause. All rise)

IZVESTIYA REPORT ON 24 FEBRUARY PROCEEDINGS

LD261535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report" on 24 February proceedings at Moscow 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress continued its work on 24 February in Moscow in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

The morning session was chaired by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The following comrades took part in the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the party's next tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and the CPSU Central Auditing Commission Report: D.A. Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; G.V. Romanov, first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom; V.D. Naumkin, senior furnaceman at the Magnitogorsk V.I. Lenin metallurgical combine; M.S. Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; T.Ya. Kiselv, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; and Sh.R. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The following comrades, warmly welcomed by the delegates and guests, greeted the congress: Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers; and Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

Then the following comrades spoke in the debate: I.A. Bondarenko, first secretary of Rostovskiy Obkom; M.Z. Shakirov, first secretary of Bashkirskiy Obkom; and V.N. Bolubeva, weaver at the Ivanovo V.I. Lenin worsted cloth combine.

The following comrades, warmly welcomed by the delegates and guests, also delivered greetings at the morning session: Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chaired the evening session.

The following comrades took part in the debate: G.A. Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Yu.N. Khristoradnov, first secretary of Gorkovskiy Obkom; P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; and E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The following comrades, warmly welcomed by the delegates and guests, greeted the congress: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; Gaston Plissonnier, member of the French Communist Party Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PRAVDA VERSIONS OF 24 FEBRUARY SPEECHES

Kunayev Speech

LD161657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 81 p 2

[Speech delivered by D.A. Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, at 24 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades! Among events of world significance our congress will occupy a perfectly special place as a great event determining the course of modern history in its most important directions. (applause)

Along with an in-depth Marxist-Leninist analysis of the special features of the seventies and the eighties Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report provides clear and precise conclusions for the foreseeable future. This document of unparalleled capacity, absorbing the collective will and wisdom of the Central Committee, sums up the tremendous purposeful work of the party and the people, makes a great contribution to the theory and practice of communist building and serves as combat leadership on literally all positions. (applause)

It is appropriate to recall that at the dawn of Soviet power, during the first days of its victorious procession, people wrote about 10 days that shook the whole world. Now the world admires the 10 Soviet 5-year plans which have radically transformed our country, making it the mightiest bulwark of peace and real social progress on earth. (applause)

The changes of the past 5 years are particularly striking.

All this convincingly shows that the Central Committee is doing tremendous effective work in all spheres of the country's economic and political life, unswervingly implementing the Leninist general line and honorable justifying the high trust of our party and the entire Soviet people. (applause)

It may be said without exaggeration that the Central Committee report is of worldwide significance. (applause)

All of progressive mankind now heeds the word of the Leninist party with attention and hope, and this is to the exceptional credit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, our acknowledged leader and the loyal continuer of Lenin's immortal cause. (prolonged applause)

The inexhaustible talent of a farsighted and flexible politician, Bolshevist principledness, passion and perspicacity, constant attention to working people and profound responsiveness--these qualities have won Leonid Ilich universal sincere respect and have authoritatively placed him among the most outstanding figures of our turbulent 20th century. (prolonged applause)

The Kazakh Communist Party delegation, expressing the will of the 730,000-strong detachment of the republic's communists and of all its working people, fully approves the Central Committee's political line and practical activity and the party's domestic and foreign policy and warmly and unanimously supports all the points and conclusions in the Central Committee report. (applause)

Comrades! During the period under review the Kazakh Communist Party--one of the CPSU's combat detachments--grew, was tempered and was still further enriched with political, ideological-educational and organizational experience. Significant transformations took place in the republic's economy, science and culture as a result of the fulfillment of the 25th congress decisions. Its national income increased. Its production potential was updated. Fixed capital increased. New subsectors of industry were created.

The enthusiasm of amazing achievements and the happiness and joy of swift creation reign over Kazakhstan's immense expanses today. The concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan coincided with the republic's glorious 60th anniversary. On the ancient Kazakh soil illumined by the light of the new USSR Constitution this was a moving demonstration of the peoples' unbreakable friendship and fraternity, of the flowering of the culture and art of the Kazakh people and of the vital strength of the Leninist nationalities policy. (applause)

Special significance was imparted to the festivities by the participation in them of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who was once again a most welcome guest of our republic. Every time you have come, dear Leonid Ilich, we have received exhaustive instructions and advice--which undoubtedly contributed to the successful completion of the entire 5-year plan. (applause) As was the case for the whole country, for our republic there has never been a better 5-year plan than the 10th, jubilee one. Kazakhstan significantly exceeded the plan targets under individual, most important headings. We report with a sense of pride that the republic's multisector industry, which is inseparable from the all-union economy, successfully fulfilled the plans set for the years of the 5-year plan as regards the sales output volume. The volume of production increased more than 18 percent, and the scale, efficiency and quality of work increased. Some 250 industrial enterprises and large shops and production facilities were commissioned. The new projects included dozens of Group B enterprises--which made it possible to more than double production of top-quality consumer goods. Science's links with production were strengthened.

In accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions the process of siting production forces was improved, and unique territorial-production complexes were developed. The country is already obtaining tractors, ferroalloys, alumina and products from the chemical industry and oil refining from just one of them--the Pavlodar-Ekibastuzskiy complex. The complex is becoming a major fuel and energy region where more than 70 million tons of coal are mined per year, which has helped to increase annual coal production in the republic to almost 120 million tons--as much as the whole country produced in the Second 5-Year Plan.

The three power units of the first Ekibastuzskaya GRES, whose capacity considerably surpasses the Dnepr GES, are already generating current. In all, we are faced with commissioning a further 37 such power units. An extra-long-distance d.c. power line is being constructed for the first time in the world--from Ekibastuz to the center.

Appreciable successes have been scored by the miners and metallurgists of east and central Kazakhstan and Kustanay, by the machine builders of Alma-Ata, Petropavlovsk and Tselinograd, by the tire makers of Chimkent, the chemical industry workers of Dzhambul, the oilmen of Mangyshlak and by light and food industry workers. All kinds of communication and transportation are being developed intensively in the republic--thanks to which the concept of "backwoods" is vanishing into the past even given the vast distances in Kazakhstan.

We do not have a sphere which does not take legitimate pride in its significant contribution to the successful completion of the most important construction projects of the last 5- year plan.

Today many of them, startling the imagination, are clearly visible to the Soviet East and to our power as the result of gigantic creation and of the concern for the good of the Soviet people which the party has always placed, now places and will place above all else. (applause)

These are just individual features of the impressive panorama of industrial changes in Kazakhstan's expanses, and this is far from being the limit. Our geologists have discovered a number of mineral deposits--thanks to which major new regions are being defined for their long-term development. These include, for example, the new oil and gas deposits at Mangyshlak and in Aktyubinskaya Oblast and the huge coal reserves in the Turgayskaya Steppe, which are easily accessible and greatly surpass the Ekibastuz reserves. However, this is not the only thing that we will place at the motherland's service--there is much besides that can and certainly will strengthen the economic and defense might of our homeland and the entire socialist community.

Comrades! Great changes have occurred in agriculture thanks to the consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy, the systematic opening up of the virgin lands and the implementation of production specialization and concentration. There was a considerable increase in fixed production capital. Gross agricultural output increased 14 percent during this time. A strenuous struggle was waged in the republic for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets, and it was crowned with success. We report with satisfaction that we, comrades, overfulfilled the targets set for grain production and procurements. (applause)

No previous 5-year period was so generous in the grainfield. More than 81 million tons of grain, or an average of almost 1 billion poods a year, was poured into the state's granaries. (applause) The plan was overfulfilled to the tune of 233 million poods. This surplus alone is almost three times the quantity of grain that the country used to receive from Kazakhstan in the years before the heroic virgin-lands epic.

Kzly-Ordinskaya, Chimkentskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts have become big producers of rice in the country. Many of our corn, cotton, vegetable, grape and tobacco growers completed the 5-year plan with good results.

The positive changes in livestock raising are convincing. The procurements plan for the majority of types of products was overfulfilled, with a simultaneous increase in the livestock population, which are now larger than ever before.

All this is confidently leading Kazakhstan to qualitatively new heights, convincingly confirming its role as the country's major grain and livestock base. (applause)

The fruits of the party's social program, which is helping to shape the new person and contributing to the fullest realization of his rights and freedoms, granted by mature socialism, are weighty and visible. During the 5-year plan the population's prosperity increased substantially, Kazakhstan cities, villages and auls became more beautiful, the electrification of the countryside was fully completed and its provision with a gas supply is being completed. Labor in the countryside is becoming industrial labor, and life itself is drawing appreciably closer to city life. Housing conditions were improved for one inhabitant of the republic in every five.

The successes which we have achieved did not come easily. There were omissions, underfulfillment and even failures, but nonetheless the last 5-year plan once again revealed our truly inexhaustible potential in all sectors of economic and cultural building.

At the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress recently the republic's communists reaffirmed their monolithic cohesion around the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and very responsibly declared their readiness to implement everything outlined by the party, to continue strengthening discipline and coherence [sobrannost] in every possible way, to struggle resolutely against any shortcomings and to mobilize all the republic's reserves and riches for the successful achievement of the goals outlined by the party. (applause)

What was in the prerevolutionary past a region of "a thousand misfortunes," revitalized by Great October, has become a land of unprecedented renewal, where the rumble of the virgin land tractor and the roar of Gagarin's rocket have become a symbol of our mighty power's beauty and progress and its colossal ascent, which has given mankind the pattern of a fundamentally new civilization--our socialist civilization.

All Kazakhstan's people are grateful for the report's inspiring words about the bright flowering of Soviet Kazakhstan's economy and the many genres of its culture. We are well aware that the striking social and spiritual changes did not appear spontaneously, like manna from heaven.

Allow me, comrade delegates, to say here with the utmost clarity that everything of which the Kazakh people, who 250 years ago voluntarily linked their destiny with Russia, are proud arrived with the Soviet power, with the ideas and people of Lenin's party, with the great fraternity of the peoples, to which we have been faithful in every trial and to which we will continue to be boundlessly faithful. (prolonged applause)

Comrades! As it did throughout the country, the businesslike discussion in Kazakhstan of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th congress took the form of an extremely vivid demonstration of working people's profound loyalty to the party and its Leninist Central Committee. On the basis of the successful implementation of the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses new, exceptionally great tasks are being set for the republic's economy. Fulfillment of them is feasible both in our multisectorial industry and in capital construction.

In our republic construction is carried out under extremely difficult conditions, often in uninhabited, waterless places where there are huge mineral reserves. The development of such places requires great effort and an extra ordinary approach, especially on questions of material and technical supply, transportation, planning work, equipment deliveries and the balanced development of the production and the social infrastructures.

But, unfortunately, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab and a number of union ministries and departments do not always operate in the spirit of the demands of the time. During the 5-year plan the republic's enterprises, construction projects, sovkhozes and kolkhozes once again suffered shortfalls in deliveries running into millions of cubic meters of timber and thousands of tons of metal and other materials. All this aggravated the existing deficiencies in our republic.

Comrades! The party is also setting agriculture new large-scale tasks. Being aware of its responsibility for further increasing production of grain and livestock products, the republic's party organization will do everything possible to ensure that the available reserves, the skill of our wonderful cadres, the whole strength of the upturned virgin soil, as the Central Committee urges, are subordinated to the interests of the full implementation of the food program set by the party, and we will do this without fail.

The main aim of the rural economy is now to sharply improve all its qualitative indicators. To this end it is important to augment rural working people's ability and experience by reliably supplying the countryside with equipment, especially powerful and highly productive [shirokozakhvatnyy] equipment, spare parts and full sets of trailer implements--the shortage of the latter means, for instance, that the powerful Kirovets tractors are often not used to their full capacity.

Big grain harvests, the faster development of stockraising and the improvement of rural and urban living standards all depend in the closest possible way on the future solution of water-supply problems.

We are already using to considerable effect exposed and underground springs, the unique, 500-km-plus Irtysh-Karaganda Canal, which is being extended to Dzhezkazgan, and 1,000-km aqueducts in north Kazakhstan and the irrigation systems in the south.

But for a cardinal solution of the water-supply problems of Kazakhstan and Central Asia and for the stable development of their economies in the future we believe it is necessary to complete as early as during the 11th 5-Year Plan the preparatory work for diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers into Kazakhstan and Central Asia and, in the process, to envisage measures to stabilize the level of the Aral Sea. (applause) The loss of the sea would have a disastrous effect on the fate of the virgin lands that have been opened up and on other extremely vital issues, which is something we have no right to allow. The time has also come to expedite the construction of the Volga-Ural canal. (applause)

Comrades! The republic's communists and working people have a clear idea of the magnitude of the new tasks wisely and realistically reflected in the Central Committee report and will implement the report's guidelines with the utmost purposefulness and competence, as our party's combat headquarters--the Leninist Central Committee--teaches. (applause)

The Central Committee report, which struck a vivid and cogent note, graphically demonstrates the CPSU's struggle to rally the world communist movement and sets forth our state's peace-loving policy, which is completely supported by our party and people and meets with the warmest response in the hearts of all honest people on earth.

We Soviet communists have always been and remain faithful allies of the forces of national liberation and all fighters for social progress. Our party consistently supports them. The fabrications about our imagined complicity in "international terrorism," which turn everything upside down, look ridiculous and cynical.

Unfortumately, China is an active yes-man in all anti-Soviet actions.

Time has overturned the Maoist postulates. The correctness of the assessments our party had made of them at its congresses and plenums is now clear to everyone. Beijing is now abandoning a number of the tenets of its former policy; unfortunately, however--and this can be seen from the example of Xinjiang, which borders Kazakhstan--it is still implementing intensified militarization, continuing provocations on the border and doing its utmost to fuel fierce hatred of all that is Soviet. In short, China is still continuing to follow the shameful course of anti-Sovietism, which is a course fundamentally alien to the interests of the Chinese and Soviet people, to the restoration of good-neighborly relations between them and to the consolidation of world peace.

We completely agree with what Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report said on this score. (applause)

Comrades! The distinctive feature of the policy, tactics and strategy of the CPSU lies in their profoundly scientific nature, in real knowledge of life, in a keen sense of historic prospects. And that is correct, and truly Bolshevik. V.I. Lenin's words might have been addressed to our congress: "March more boldly comrades, along the road you have been traveling so far...." (applause)

It is precisely this path in the exceptionally complex and changeable conditions of the contemporary international situation that is firmly ensured by the glorious party of true internationalists--the great Lenin's party--thanks to its class, honest and open policy. (applause)

Before the 26th congress we solemnly promise to devote all our thoughts, all our practical action to the material and spiritual embodiment of the party's majestic plans, in the name of strengthening just and irreversible world peace. Today and always we Soviet people know that there have been, are and will be no forces capable of making us forgo our dignity and our interests or questioning our loyalty to the peoples' friendship and our deep commitment to the great communist unity, which no one will ever undermine.

Comrades! On behalf of the communists and all the working people of Kazakhstan we assure the 26th CPSU Congress that we will spare no effort to successfully implement the congress decisions and that we will continue to struggle for the triumph of the great ideals of communism. (prolonged applause)

Romanov Address

LD261513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 81 p 2

[Speech delivered by G.V. Romanov, first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, at 24 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The tremendous enthusiasm generated by the preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and the entire atmosphere in which it is taking place convincingly demonstrate the party's boundless devotion to the cause of the great Lenin, its cohesiveness around the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the most authoritative political and state leader of our time and tested standard bearer of peace. (prolonged applause)

The Central Committee report--a model of the firm fusion of Marxist-Leninist theory with practical experience of communist building--gives us all a powerful charge of energy and optimism. With his inherent depth and strength of argument, Leonid Ilich analyzed comprehensively the key problems of the present day, revealed the party's gigantic work in all its multiformity, and substantiated the main avenues of our country's further progress. From its first line to its last, this fundamental document, oriented toward the future, confirms the full accordance of the CPSU's general course with the fundamental interests of the Soviet people, the world revolutionary process and the struggle for peace on this planet. (applause)

The path of trailblazer is hard and has never been strewn with roses. But despite the assertions of any "Sovietologists," we know that no difficulties will halt the Soviet power's advance to the goals which the October gunshot from the Aurora proclaimed to the world. (applause)

The report contains an impressive picture of the CPSU's vigorous constructive activity in the international arena. It is important to stress that under conditions when the relaxation of tension is being subjected to severe tests, the Soviet Union is not allowing itself to be driven from the course toward the normalization of the situation, consistently exposes the aggressive designs of imperialist circles and their Beijing accomplices and resolutely advocates the halting of the arms race. A clear answer to the question of whether the Soviet people want war and also a rebuff to those who are stoking the myth of the Soviet threat is contained in the new peace proposals put forward yesterday by Leonid Ilich--proposals which are of a global nature and are imbued with true humanism and nobility. (applause)

In all our life, comrades, there is not a single problem of any magnitude which has not been examined in depth, in the most painstaking way, by the party Central Committee and Central Committee Secretariat and Politburo with the direct participation of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The firmly established Leninist style in the work of the party's supreme leading organs which set an example of a high degree of organization, purposefulness and scientific foresight and realism, is inextricably linked with his name. (applause) A new testimony to this is the fundamentally important proposal on the introduction of amendments and additions to the current CPSU program dictated by the enormous transformations in our country and the new changes in the world. We fully support the opinion that the congress should adopt a relevant resolution on this question. (applause)

Expressing the will of the communists and working people of the city and oblast, the Leningrad party organization's delegation unanimously approves the political line and practical activity of the Central Committee and the Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that loyal continuer of the cause of Lenin, and calls for the unswerving execution of the provisions and conclusions of the party Central Committee report. (applause)

Comrades! In the period between the congresses Soviet people under the leadership of the party have achieved considerable new successes in all sectors of economic and cultural building. Our national economy's increased potential and its turn toward intensive factors can be seen clearly in the example of Leningrad's economy.

Today we can report that the first plan, elaborated for the 10th 5-Year Plan period, for Leningrad's comprehensive economic and social development has made it possible to ensure a closer link between sectorial and territorial planning, to effect a better balance between production targets and available resources, and outline and implement measures aimed at improving work efficiency and quality. Over this period the volume of industrial production increased almost 23 percent and this has been achieved mainly through labor productivity growth. The base sectors developed most rapidly. In all, output worth R21 billion more than in the previous 5-year plan was produced in the 10th 5-Year Plan period.

Thanks to the attention which the party pays to the development of the Non-chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, large-scale specialized zones of commodity vegetable growing, stockraising and poultry raising have been created round Leningrad. In the past 10 years this has made it possible to increase milk purchases 80 percent, livestock and poultry purchases 100 percent and eggs almost 200 percent, and thus considerably improve the population's provision with foodstuffs through local production.

Broad social transformations have been carried out. Over 1 million Leningraders have moved into new housing. The 5-year plan target for commissioning children's preschool institutions has been fulfilled almost 200 percent. People's working and daily living conditions have been improved. The fundamental reorganization of the system of vocational and technical education, which now, as well as a speciality, gives young people secondary education--a reorganization approved by the party Central Committee--is important from the social viewpoint. The training of over 570,000 young production workers over the course of two 5-year plans is the best confirmation of the fact that today's vocational and technical colleges have become a veritable forcing ground for producing skilled worker cadres. [applause]

The pledges adopted in honor of the 26th party congress have been successfully fulfilled. The fourth power unit of the Leningrad AES which will reach its full design capacity of 4 million kilowatts this year, has been put into industrial operation ahead of schedule. The keel of yet another modern nuclear icebreaker--the Rossiya--has been laid. Agricultural workers have received dozens of above-plan Kirovets tractors from the Leningrad workers. Equipment for a number of the country's new construction sites has been installed ahead of schedule. While continuing their precongress labor stint, thousands of teams, developing competition, on the basis of comprehensive plans, for the fulfillment of the 5-day target in 4 days, have decided to complete the 6-month plan by May Day and the year's plan by the 64th anniversary of Great October. [applause]

Behind all this lie the strenuous labor and initiative of workers, specialists and scientists. We are deeply grateful to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his positive assessment of the work of the Leningrad party organization in increasing the creative activeness of the production collectives and the working people's communist education. [applause]

At the same time we are well aware that the reserves of Leningrad's scientific and production potential are far from exhausted. The path to putting them into operation lies through the all-round consolidation of executive discipline, the more persistent formation of a thrifty attitude toward the people's property, and the resolute elimination of existing shortcomings.

All this acquires important significance also because in the 11th 5-Year Plan the people of Leningrad, like the working people of Moscow, will for the first time be set the task of ensuring that the growth rate of labor productivity outstrips the growth rate of production volume.

The basis for attaining this goal has mainly been created. The level of concentration of production has increased, and the framework of associations has intensified production's connection with science. The introduction of progressive manufacturing processes and team methods of organizing labor is being expanded. The sum total of these factors is already enabling many leading enterprises to ensure the growth of quantitative and qualitative indicators without increasing, and in a number of cases by actually decreasing, the number of workers.

These problems were analyzed in a businesslike way during the report and election campaign which has been held and during the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th congress. At the same time the completion of the transition to the predominantly intensive path of development under the conditions of the curtailment of the increase in manpower should, as Leonid Ilich said, be accompanied by the further improvement of planning, the intensification of the role of scientific and technical progress, and the more resolute orientation of the entire economic mechanism toward these problems.

We cannot fail to be worried by the fact that some enterprises taking part in the implementation of targeted scientific and technical programs, including the development of the fuel and energy complex, machine building and ship building, chemical and light industries, are in need of modernization and retooling for their production base. The effectiveness of such measures is known to all. However, their practical implementation frequently lacks a comprehensive approach. We believe that the planning organs should be more consistent in pursuing this line. It is necessary to be more active in helping to ensure that the rates at which enterprises' fixed capital is renewed accord with the tasks of rapidly building up the production of extremely necessary high-class equipment and consumer goods.

Thanks to the introduction of a number of organizational and economic measures a tendency has recently begun to appear toward the reduction of the interval between the completion of research and developments and their assimilation in production. Nonetheless, this interval is still frequently considerable and measures taken locally to surmount it are not enough on their own. That is why the interests of the matter require the enhancement of the responsibility of ministries and departments for the standard and implementation of technical progress plans, the rapid and extensive introduction of highly effective achievements ensuring a real increase in labor productivity and the actual release of cadres, and for bringing the number of jobs into line with available manpower. All the enormous economic and political potential at our disposal must be subordinated to the solution of urgent questions.

Comrades! The country's economic might, and Soviet society's moral-political unity reliably guarantee new successes in all sectors of creation. We are marching forward enriched not only with our own experience but also with the experience of our fellow fighters in the struggle. We are marching forward with a firm awareness that the communists of the world have a firm hold on the helm of history. (applause)

Allow me to assure the 26th CPSU Congress and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, that the Leningrad party organization and the working people of the city and oblast will make a fitting contribution to the further consolidation of the motherland's economic and defense potential and will continue to be the reliable bulwark of our Leninist party in the struggle to implement its imposing plans. (prolonged applause)

Solomentsev Speech

LD261343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 81 p 3

[Speech delivered by M.S. Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, at 24 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade deputies! All Soviet people feel great pride in our motherland's great achievements, which were spoken of in such depth and with such impressive force by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the report. The report to the 26th CPSU Congress is an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism, permeated with concern for man, for his well-being and happiness. It reveals the full magnitude of the tremendous creative work of the party and the Soviet people at the stage of developed socialism. The report organically combines an all-round analysis of the country's international and domestic situation with the scientific substantiation and realism of the political resolutions proposed and with the genuinely historic scale of the tasks of communist building.

The provisions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report open up broad prospects for the further rallying of all leading forces of today in the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. Now that militarist circles in certain countries are trying to whip up the arms race, reviving the "cold war" spirit and stepping up flagrant, slanderous attacks on our motherland and its friends, the Soviet Union advocates still more resolutely the preservation of detente and the safeguarding of every man's sacred rights--the right to peace, the right to life. Soviet people angrily condemn the intrigues of international reaction. They are rallying still more closely around the Communist Party and are strengthening the might of our country--the reliable bulwark of peace--with their shock labor.

The working class, peasantry and intelligentsia of the RSFSR, like all the Soviet people, unanimously approve the party's foreign and domestic policy. They associate the achievements of the land of the soviets and the consolidation of its international positions with the tireless, multifaceted activity of the party's Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause] An outstanding party and state leader and a true continuer of Lenin's cause, Leonid Ilich devotes all his strength, his talent and his rich experience of life to the service of the people and the cause of communism and peace. We are proud that our party and state are headed by a politician who has won the highest respect, tremendous prestige and unlimited confidence among the broad people's masses. [applause]

Like the comrades who spoke before me, I will make this proposal: to fully and completely approve the political course and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

Comrades! The RSFSR working people, in the fraternal family of all our country's peoples, are getting the 26th party congress in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. All sectors of the republic's national economy are developing dynamically and steadily. National income has increased 29 percent compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, and the volume of industrial production--31 percent. The republic's contribution to the country's fuel and energy, materials and raw materials and scientific and technical potential is increasing. The retooling of production has assumed a broad scale.

The consistent implementation of the party's up-to-date agrarian policy is yielding results. The material and technical base of agricultural production is strengthening and its organization is improving. Difficulties caused by extremely unfavorable weather conditions have been to a significant degree overcome by the staunch, intensive labor of the republic's agricultural workers with the active assistance of citizens and Soviet Army servicemen and thanks to the great organizational activity of party and soviet organs and the day-to-day attention of the party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

Over the 5 years 570 million tons of grain were produced, which is 55 million tons more than in the previous 5-year plan. This is the first time such a quantity of grain has been grown in the entire history of farming in Russia. [applause] Some 13 billion poods of grain was poured into the state granaries--1.5 billion poods more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan--and the production and procurements of other types of agricultural products increased.

The comprehensive program for the development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, adopted on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's initiative, has been implemented on an increasingly large scale. Here special attention was devoted to resolving social questions and creating a base of rural construction and land reclamation, which in essence did not exist there formerly. The volume of land reclamation and construction work increased considerably, although the targets set by the relevant ministries were underfulfilled.

Capital construction was further developed in the republic. Capital investments in the national economy increased by 32 percent compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, and fixed production capital increased by 44 percent, or R212 billion. In the 10th 5-Year Plan power industry capacities increased by 35 million kilowatts, and capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers increased by 20 million tons a year. Many new enterprises were constructed in sectors of light and food industry and in agriculture. Among the 700 major industrial enterprises which were commissioned are many giants unequalled in the world. The creation of the West Siberian oil and gas complex and the complexes based on the Kursk magnetic anomaly and the Kansk-Achinsk coal basin and the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad--such is the scope today of the transformative work which is changing the face of many regions of the republic.

In according with the 25th party congress decisions considerable efforts by working people in all sectors of the national economy have been directed toward improving production efficiency and work quality. During the 5-year plan period the productivity of social labor increased 17 percent. Four-fifths of the increase in national income was secured thanks to this. The reliability of machines and equipment increased, the range of goods for the population was extended and their quality improved. As a result of more rational and efficient management the republic saved more than 4 million tons of ferrous and nonferrous metals and 42 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. The overall gain from savings and thrift was R10 billion. But we entirely share Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's conclusion that there has not yet been a radical turn toward efficiency and quality and much remains to be done to resolve this cardinal task.

The front of scientific research was extended and the time taken to introduce scientific and technical developments into the national economy was reduced. Scientists' activity is concentrated increasingly on resolving fundamental problems of our society's development. New scientific centers have been set up, including ones in Siberia and the Non-Chernozem Zone. The utilization of the scientific potential of higher educational establishments has become more efficient.

People's lives have become fuller, more prosperous and spritually rich. Real per capita incomes have increased markedly. Almost one-third of the republic's inhabitants received improved housing conditions. Many schools, preschool establishments and hospitals have been commissioned. The contribution of all nations and ethnic groups of Soviet Russia to the treasure house of multinational socialist culture is growing. At the same time, RSFSR communists and working people are aware that they did not manage to solve all the tasks outlined for the 5-year plan. Party, soviet and economic organs are making an exacting analysis of the state of affairs and are persistently seeking ways and means of overcoming existing shortcomings and difficulties.

Comrades! In the 11th 5-Year Plan the party sets new, high targets. The republic not only has to considerably increase production. It also has the particularly important task of sharply increasing the role of intensive factors of economic growth and implementing a big program for further raising the people's living standard.

In this connection growing importance attaches to the active practical implementation of Lenin's ideas on the comprehensive economic and social development of society and the need to view certain aspects and certain phenomena of present-day economic life as integral components of the public sector system. These Leninist propositions were further developed in our party's decisions and in the works of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. They are enshrined in the USSR Constitution and are verified by the practice of communist building.

But one still encounters instances where certain ministries and departments and planning organs as well fail to pay due attention to comprehensive development. This leads to imbalances in production and a lag in the construction of housing and social, cultural and consumer projects and inhibits the development of small cities. A consistent, comprehensive approach to economic development will contribute to the fuller utilization of production capacities, material resources and manpower and to settle the cadre situation.

This is all the more important in view of the fact that the 11th 5-Year Plan period will see the continuation of the formation of major territorial production complexes. Many of them are being set up in forbidding, sparsely populated areas of the east and the north where as yet there is little housing and few cultural and consumer installations and a shortage of equipment which can operate in low-temperature conditions. That is why it is absolutely essential to pay unflagging attention to the development of the services sphere and all production facilities associated with creating favorable working and living conditions in these areas, which today is as important as increased wages.

The food base is not as well developed in Siberia and the Far East where industry and, consequently, the population are growing and will continue to grow at an accelerated rate. At the same time, there are substantial land resources there, the intensive utilization of which would significantly increase agricultural production. So the time is ripe to launch a large-scale operation to set up zones of stable agricultural production in these regions, on the basis of irrigation, among other things.

The comprehensive approach to the use of natural resources is becoming especially important for the RSFSR where a considerably proportion of the mineral, fuel and water resources are to be found. This approach is bearing substantial economic fruit--and this is borne out by the practice of many enterprises. In our view, it should be persistently implemented at the stage of planning and projecting the relevant production facilities.

Comrades! In the new 5-year plan, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted in his report, a lot has to be done to intensify agricultural production, implement the food program and improve supplies of products to the population, above all meat and milk, the demand for which is not being fully met. We reckon that the main way to achieve these aims is to continue re-equipping agriculture but at the same time make efficient use of existing production capacities and allocated funds, increase soil fertility, introduce scientifically substantiated farming systems and create a sound feed base for livestock raising. At the same time, it is important to ensure the all-round development of initiative and to enhance the responsibility of farm leaders and specialists.

The further boosting of agriculture and the implementation of the aforesaid measures will depend in many respects today on a settled cadre situation on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. In turn, the creation of stable production collectives is directly linked to the solution of social problems in the countryside. The republic's party, soviet and economic organs set themselves the paramount task of constructing as quickly as possible well-appointed housing and children's establishments in quantities which will basically provide every kolkhoz and sovkhoz with skilled cadres. It is exceedingly important also to expand construction of modern highways in the countryside.

I want to particularly stress that at the present stage all construction organizations, including union ministries' construction workers, are called upon to make an increasing contribution to the reorganization of the countryside, as required by the party Central Committee.

In recent years a lot has been done to provide economic incentives to ensure improved agricultural production, one incentive being improved purchase prices. In the current 5-year plan, as noted in the draft Basic Guidelines, this work will continue. Naturally, prices must be brought more into line with natural and climatic conditions and other agricultural production factors in different zones and economic regions and even farms.

Comrades! All our country's successes are inseparably associated with the great party of Lenin. Its wise policy and indefatigable organizational work correspond to the people's vital interests and take fully into account the peculiarities of each stage of communist building. The past two decades have introduced many new elements into the activity of the CPSU and its strategy and tactics. We must therefore fully support Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposal that these new elements be reflected in the party program. [applause]

Comrade delegates! The 26th CPSU Congress reveals to our country magnificent prospects. Under the leadership of their tried and tested vanguard--the Communist Party--RSFSR working people, like the rest of the Soviet people, will work even more selflessly for the sake of the beloved motherland's prosperity, for peace and people's happiness and for the triumph of communism. (prolonged applause)

Kiselev Report

LD261705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 81 p 3

[Speech delivered by T.Ya. Kiselev, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 24 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress: "Comrade T.Ya. Kiselev's Speech"]

[Text] Comrades! The 26th CPSU Congress is an event of tremendous political importance, an historic event. The voice of the congress is the voice of the world's conscience, the voice of reason and truth, the voice of peace and justice. (applause)

The CPSU Central Committee report presented to the congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is essentially a report to the whole party, to the entire Soviet people and to all truly revolutionary, progressive forces of the present day. (applause) The profoundity of its theoretical generalizations, the well considered and bold nature of its political conclusions and the comprehensively well-founded nature of its practical guidelines put the report among the most outstanding documents which creatively enrich the revolutionary teaching of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin. (applause).

The report vividly showed what we have achieved. And we have achieved much. The country's economic and defense might has become stronger, and the people's well-being has improved. The democratic bases of the Soviet way of life have been consolidated by the adoption of the new USSR Constitution. A number of effective steps have been taken in defense of peace. This is the result of the firm and consistent implementation of the course formulated by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, a course which wholly accords with Soviet people's interests. (applause) This means that the party was and remains equal to its historical calling, has fulfilled and continues to fulfill its role as the masses' political leader, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories. (applause)

The CPSU's titanic work in implementing domestic and foreign policy is confidently directed by its combat headquarters--the Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, nationally acknowledged leader of our party and of the Soviet state, consistent Marxist-Leninist and outstanding politician of the present epoch. (applause) Possessing the gift of being able to express the people's thoughts and expectations wisely and in a Leninist way, Leonid Ilich gives his powerful mind and tireless heart fully to the selfless service of the cause of communism and peace. By this he has earned the boundless love and respect of the Soviet people and of all people of good will. (applause)

On behalf of the 600,000-strong detachment of Communists and expressing the unanimous opinion of the republic's working people, the Belorussian CP delegation wholly approves the CPSU Central Committee's political line and practical activity. (applause) We accept the provisions, conclusions and tasks contained in the Central Committee report for permanent guidance and execution. Our delegation fully supports the proposal submitted for discussion by the congress on making the necessary changes and additions to the existing CPSU program. (applause)

Belorussia's working people, in the united family of Soviet peoples, are working persistently at implementing the party's plans. In the seventies, the republic raised its development to a new level. The volume of industrial production more than doubled, with an increase of 42 percent during the 10th 5-Year Plan. A further growth in the production and sale to the state of agricultural produce has been assured. An extensive social program has been fulfilled. In the review period alone, every fifth inhabitant was rehoused.

The communists and all the workers of our cities and villages perceived with the deepest gratitude the lofty appraisal given by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from the congress rostrum to Belorussia's constribution to the country's economy. For us this is an inspiring and galvanizing appraisal. (applause)

Our people are well aware that Belorussia is obligated for its steadfast social, economic and spiritual progress to the wise leadership of the CPSU, its Leninist nationalities policy, the life-giving friendship and comprehensive mutual aid of the socialist nations, rallied by great Russia into a single, powerful Soviet Union. (applause) The republic's working people consider it their paramount internationalist and patriotic duty to increase their efforts daily in the name of our homeland's prosperity. (applause)

We are also aware that by no means have all potential or reserves for increasing production efficiency or work quality been put into operation. We still have shortcomings and omissions. The party organizations and all the cadres of the republic will follow the report guideline strictly: to increase exactingness, to learn how to work more efficiently, to manage more efficiently and to make better use of the production, scientific and technical potential already created.

The fulfillment of the task set at the congress of completing the switching of the economy onto an intensive path of development commits us to step up our attention to problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress and to the search for efficient forms of integrating science and production. The experience accumulated in the country's major industrial centers and our own practice confirm that science-and-production associations repesent one such form. They make it possible to introduce scientific developments more quickly and to solve sectorial and intersectorial problems more successfully.

We intend to work more actively at combining science and production more closely and strive to ensure that every association has a high output. In this matter, of course, we cannot do without the practical help and support of the corresponding union ministries and departments.

As the report stressed, speicfic concern for specific people, their needs and requirements, represents the beginning and end point of the party's economic policy. This idea lies at the base of the plans for social and economic development outlined for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the eighties as a whole. It is the pivot of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress which has been approved by the whole people.

The republic's party organization sees its most important commitment in doing everything possible for the successful implementation of the food program formulated on the initiative of Leonid Ilich. This requires a concentration of our efforts on increasing the efficiency of agricultural production and of the entire agroindustrial complex.

Agriculture's material and technical base was substantially strengthened after the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. Arable harvests increased. As a result, the republic's average annual yield of grain crops was 21.3 quintals in the 10th 5-Year Plan against 8.4 quintals in the 5-year period preceding the above-mentioned plenum. This, of course, is an increase. Nevertheless, the indicators achieved do not satisfy us. The return from resources invested in agriculture can and must be higher. According to experts' figures, for example, because of the shortage and inferiority of fodder, the republic's farms are only achieving approximately 70 percent of their potential livestock productivity. Consequently, the main thing for us is to develop fodder production in every way, transfer it to an industrial footing and make better use of reclaimed lands. The shortage of fodder-harvesting machinery, storehouses and chemical fodder preservatives is having an effect. These are problems for both republic and union organs.

So as to implement the tasks advanced by the congress, we will continue to increase the militancy of the republic's party organization and of all its links, to improve the standard of leadership of economic and cultural construction, to improve cadres' work style and methods and step up everyone's personal responsibility for the task in hand.

We fully share the report's provision on the need to improve ideological work and essentially to restructure many of its sections and spheres. We perceive this as one of the most important obligations of the republic's party organization and of our entire agitation and propaganda aktiv.

The party's plans are peaceful ones. The party is doing everything to create favorable foreign policy conditions for their implementation. Both throughout the country and on Belorussian soil over which, in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's figurative expression, the bells of Katyn ring out a tragic warning, people well know the price of war. Our people also know well the price of ensuring peace.

Peace is the greatest blessing and Belorussia's working people are profoundly grateful to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, creator of the peace program and the tireless organizer of its practical implementation. (applause)

The report's constructive new proposals on curbing the arms race, averting nuclear disaster and strengthening the peoples' security will find a fervent response in the heart of every Soviet person and in the hearts of all peace-loving people. These proposals will raise even higher the Soviet Union's prestige and influence in the international arena.

And no matter how imperialism may try to whip up tension and step up terror against democratic, revolutionary forces it cannot halt the people's striving for peace, socialism and national liberation. A guarantee of this is the growing might of the socialist community and the increasing influence of Marxism-Leninism's ideas on people's minds and hearts. Life convincingly attests that the least departure from the spirit and principles of this, the only true and most advanced teaching, invariably damages the communist and workers movement, the building of socialism and the working people's fundamental interests.

The CPSU's strength is in its wholehearted devotion to the great Lenin's teaching and cause. Everything of which our people are rightly proud has been achieved thanks to the fact that the party forms its policy and practical activity on the unshakable basis of revolutionary theory and is invariably guided by it. (applause)

Comrades: Permit me to assure the congress that the communists and all the working people of Belorussia will rally even more closely around the party's Leninist Central Committee and, under its well-tried leadership, will do everything to implement the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions. (applause)

Rashidov Address

LD261615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 81 pp 3-4

[Speech delivered by Sh. R. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, at 24 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades! The USSR state anthem contains the following splendid lines: "The party of Lenin--the people's force--leads us to the triumph of communism." (applause)

How exact, clear and true these words are! They conjure up a true picture of the powerful and radiant mind of our party, of its eternal and indissoluble unity with the people. They contain most profound meaning and great truth. They express our love and pride, our conscience and hope. They express the Soviet people's absolute respect for the glorious Communist Party. (applause)

Listening to the Leninist wisdom of the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report, every delegate to the 26th party congress and every Soviet person can say with legitimate pride that there is no magnetic force in the world to compare with the revolutionary creativity and with the great, humane ideas and glorious accomplishments of the CPSU. (applause)

Selflessly struggling to implement Lenin's immortal behests, our party always was and still is equal to its historical responsibility. That is why the Soviet people have absolute faith in the party and wholly support its domestic and foreign policy. (applause)

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was absolutely right when he earnestly stated "...where the party is you will find success and victory." (prolonged applause) This is convincingly confirmed by the remarkable results achieved by the Soviet people under the party's leadership in the last 5-year plan in all spheres of our socialist society's life.

Following Leninist traditions, our party brought to its 26th congress "...proven, refined and generalized practical experience." The all-embracing report by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, contains a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the world situation, a striking picture of the results of the activity of the party and society of developed socialism in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

Filled with concern for the good of the people and for lasting peace and with inexhaustible faith in the correctness and victory of our great cause, the accountability report arms the party and all Soviet people with a scientifically substantiated action program for the eighties. It epitomizes the vast and truly valuable experience of communist creation. The very important theoretical generalizations and conclusions formulated in the report have immense significance for the historical destiny of all mankind. (applause)

The working people of Uzbekistan, like the rest of the Soviet people, are quite confident that the implementation of the 26th party congress decisions will ensure the further development of our country's production forces and increase the USSR's prestige in the international arena still more.

At the recent primary party organization meetings and rayon, city and oblast party conferences, at the 20th Uzbek Communist Party Congress and during the nationwide discussion of the Basic Guidelines the political course, economic strategy and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo met with unanimous approval and ardent support. (applause)

Our republic's working people express boundless gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their titanic labor for the good of Soviet man, for the glory of our socialist motherland and for the triumph of peace and communism. (applause)

We are well acquainted with and place the highest value on the multifaceted activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--wise theoretician, talented organizer, outstanding politician and statesman of our time, indefatigable fighter for peace and friendship among the peoples, a man whose name has become on all the world's continents a banner of freedom and happiness, justice and progress. (prolonged applause)

Comrade delegates! For Uzbekistan, as for all the country's union republics, the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan were years of further rapid economic, scientific and cultural development and steady improvement of the people's well-being.

The republic successfully fulfilled the main socioeconomic tasks of the 5-year plan. High development rates are seen in the power industry, machine building, nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical, gas extraction and other industrial sectors governing scientific and technical progress. In the 5-year period industrial output increased by 27.4 percent, chemical industry output by nearly 40 percent and consumer goods output by 47 percent. Output worth more than R1.5 billion was marketed in excess of plans laid down for the 5-year plan.

There have been positive changes--not just qualitative but mainly quantitative--in capital construction. The 5-year plan for commissioning fixed capital was fulfilled in the republic by 102 percent, the plan for assimilating capital investments was fulfilled by 109 percent and the plan for construction and installation work was fulfilled by 108 percent. Last year the amount of uncompleted construction was reduced by 13 percent.

Agriculture's material and technical base was significantly strengthened, and the sphere is being consistently intensified. The implementation of the CPSU's modern agrarian policy made it possible to raise the republic's agriculture to a higher level and to ensure a stable development rate for the entire agroindustrial complex.

During the 5-year plan the republic increased average annual gross agricultural output by 25.5 percent compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan against a target of 22 percent. (applause) Grain procurements doubled, procurements of vegetables and melon crops increased 1.6 times and procurements of fresh fruit and grapes increased 1.7 times. Meat production increased by 31 percent, milk production by 42 percent and egg production by 65 percent. (applause)

As is known, the republic's leading agricultural sector is cotton growing. Constantly increasing and improving the quality of cotton is our paramount task, our patriotic and international duty to all the country's fraternal peoples.

From this lofty rostrum we are glad to be able to report to the party that the republic kept its word to the 25th CPSU Congress. For the first time in the history of Soviet cotton growing it exceeded the 6 million ton mark. Last year a record 6,237,000 tons of cotton were sold. (applause)

In the 5-year plan as a whole Uzbek kolkhozes and sovkhozes delivered to the motherland 28.5 million tons of cotton--4 million more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. (applause) The path our cotton growers trod to reach these heights was a hard one. Despite vicious attacks by the elements they were victorious, displaying in the struggle against them the best traits of the Soviet character and socialist way of life.

In their battle for the cotton they were always aware of the loyal backing of the glorious working class; they were joined in their work by agricultural and water resources specialists, machine operators and designers, airmen and construction workers.

Our victory is the tangible result of the constantly growing assistance to the republic on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government and all the fraternal peoples of the USSR. (applause)

The motherland rated our labor highly. For outstanding successes achieved by the republic's working people in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets for purchases of cotton, grain, vegetables, melon crops, grapes, fruit and kenaf Uzbekistan was awarded a third Order of Lenin. (applause)

The republic's agricultural workers regard the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan as a reliable foundation allowing new labor heights to be stormed in the future.

In his report to the party congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed most forecfully the need to elaborate a special food program for the country.

The redirection of part of the flow of the northern rivers into the Volga River basin and the waters of Siberian rivers into Kazakhstan and Central Asia would be an immense contribution to the implementation of this program. There are tens of millions of hectares of land in the area to be opened up. It is rich, fertile land, a land bathed in sunshine, a land of nourishment, and there are able farmers to work it. (applause)

Our congress will discuss and adopt the basic guidelines for the development of the country's national economy for 1981-85 and for the period through 1990. A positive solution of the question of redirecting part of the flow of Siberian rivers, which Comrade D.A. Kunayev talked about in his speech here, will permit the creation of a new unique and highly productive region of irrigation farming and will be a major contribution to the solution of the food program. (applause)

The 11th 5-Year Plan will be a 5-year plan of the further improvement of social production efficiency. In the republic as a whole industrial output will increase by 28-31 percent. The cotton growers will raise production of "white gold" to 30 million tons. (applause)

Our main task is to make fuller use of reserves and intensive economic growth factors, improve party leadership of the national economy and persistently master the Leninist work style.

The resolute elimination of shortcomings, the removal of "bottlenecks" and the rational utilization of abundant natural resources are a most important condition of the successful fulfillment of the outlined plans.

Comprehensive mechanization plays a big part in the intensification of agricultural production, improvement of land fertility and reduction of output cost. It plays an invaluable role in our cotton growing too.

Our cotton growing equipment is now widely used in many socialist and developing countries. Demand for it is constantly increasing. Unfortunately, the capacity and quality of some tractors, machinery and equipment for cotton growing is not always up to modern requirements.

With this in mind, we ask the USSR Council of Ministers to examine questions of further developing the mechanization of cotton growing and providing the sector with more up-to-date, highly productive machinery. We have every opportunity to make Soviet cotton growing equipment the best in the world. (applause)

Comrades! In the solution of all questions--great and small, current or long-term--we see before us, in all things, the great example of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally.

With a sense of particular satisfaction we note that a good moral and political atmosphere has been created in the party and in the country, an atmosphere of mutual trust and mutual respect, a benevolent attitude to people and, at the same time, intolerance of shortcomings, principled exactingness and conscientious fulfillment of duty to the motherland.

This remarkable Leninist tradition give cadres confidence in their work and provides conditions for creative labor and for the successful solution of communist building tasks.

Imbued with absolute faith in the beloved party's policy and the wise leadership of its Central Committee, the working people of Uzbekistan will continue to march side by side with the other fraternal people of the country along the road of truth, the road of valor and heroism, the road of happiness, led by Lenin's party. (applause)

Permit me to assure the historic 26th CPSU Congress that the communists and all working people of Soviet Uzbekistan will spare no effort or energy in honorably and worthily fulfilling the party's majestic schemes, making the 11th 5-Year Plan a 5-year plan of shock work, Lenin-style work, and will thereby contribute to the building of communism. (prolonged applause)

Kania Address

LD261159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 81 p 6

[Speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at the 24 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow]

[Text] Greatly esteemed Comrade Brezhnev! Dear comrades! Today the thoughts and emotions of millions of people in the whole world are directed toward Moscow, toward this hall. So it is in Poland as well, so it is in our party. The congresses of the CPSU, of the party created by Lenin, are events of great significance and of world import. They are the force of the program ideas of the pioneers in the construction of socialism and communism; they outline the prospects for the land of the soviets; they exert a significant influence on the international situation.

On behalf of the PZPR, I wish you, dear comrade delegates, fruitful deliberations; I convey to all members of your party, to the Soviet people, fraternal greetings and words of sincere friendship from Polish communists and from the Polish nation.

The Soviet Union, its strength and international authority, the material and spiritual achievements of the Soviet nation, its peace policy, are for the world a source of hope and faith in the future. Our history carries important lessons, a rich heritage and traditions of joint struggle of Polish and Russian democrats and revolutionaries. How eminently those traditions are symbolized by Felike Dzerzhinskiy, the great revolutionary and close comrade of Lenin, Konstanty Rokossowski, a son of workers' Warsaw, a marshal of the two nations. Poles are characterized by a profound love of freedom. We shall always remember that a fervent spokesman for the right of the Polish nation to self-determination was Vladimir Lenin; that twice the road to the building of an independent Polish state was opened by the October Socialist Revolution and its product, the Soviet Union.

The suffering and courage of our people in the struggle against fascism are known. We are proud of the fact that the Polish Army, born in the land of the soviets, has contributed fine pages to the annals of the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms by its courageous struggle.

Today, from the rostrum of the 26th congress, I wish to emphasize as strongly as I can that we will forever preserve the memory of the Soviet Army which liberated our country from Hitlerite occupation. It is thanks to the Soviet Union that an act of historical justice was carried out: Poland returned to its ancient lands, the Odra, the Nysa and the Baltic. Just as Soviet aid in the reconstruction of our devastated country and in its industrialization was invaluable and huge, so today, the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is irreplaceable for Poland. We remember the important words of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev: that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state have always sincerely wished Poland to be a strong, independent and democratic state. We Poles are also interested, as interested as can be, in seeing the fraternal Soviet Union strong and propserous, in the strengthening of its international position. In this we see the main guarantee of the security and an important condition of our economic development. That is why the Polish-Soviet friendship and Polish-Soviet alliance will forever constitute the main foundation of our foreign policy and of our party's special concern. (applause)

Dear comrades, it is with attention that we have listened to the report of the CPSU Central Committee. We are under the impression of the perspicacity of assessments and of the extent of the scope of this document.

The clarity of the prospects for the future and the awareness of the tasks, characteristics of the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress, make one confident that the program to be mapped out by the congress will yield further successes to the communist construction in the Soviet Union, will strengthen the entire socialist community, all forces struggling for freedom of peoples and for peace in the world of today.

Esteemed comrades! During the entire period of the building of socialism in Poland, we have pulled the country up from the ruins and have achieved historic results in the development of the country's economy, in culture and in the working people's position.

The recent period has, however, brought great difficulties and put us face to face with hard tests. The country was swept by a wave of social tensions. We have a dramatically difficult economic situation. An acute political struggle is in progress. We know well that your party and the Soviet people are following with great concern the development of the situation in Poland. We understand the disquiet at Polish problems on the part of other fraternal parties. This has found expression in the Moscow meeting of leading party and state activists of the Warsaw Pact parties in December of last year. The situation in Poland, and in connection with Poland, is directly linked with the security of all socialist countries. The socialist community is indissoluble, and its defense is both the concern of each state and of the entire socialist coalition.

The PZPR has a full sense of patriotic and internationalist responsibility for getting the homeland out of the current socioeconomic crisis, for stabilizing the internal situation, for creating favorable conditions for the crisis-free development of socialism.

It is not socialism which is the cause of our difficulties but the violation of its principles, voluntarist disrespect for the economic laws of socialism, for Leninist norms in party life, the failure to appreciate the class contradictions in society and neglect of ideological matters. All this taken together caused growing worker dissatisfaction; it caused an increase in party criticism. In this situation, our party chose the road of political solution to the social conflict, the road of restoring society's trust in the people's authority, and this is the fundamental direction of our activity.

But let us not forget that, on the wave of social criticism, action is also being taken by forces which do not hide their hostility to socialism; forces which are outright counterrevolutionary, supported by centers of imperialist subversion. The opponents of socialism are trying to gain control of the new trade unions, to set them up in opposition to our party. They are trying to maintain tensions, to cause anarchy and the disorganization of social life. We are determined to do everything necessary to end these dangerous actions.

At recent plenary sessions we have adopted a program for a way out of the difficulties; a program for a socialist renewal of social life, the development of socialist democracy, the restoration of the Leninist norms in the life of the party and the consolidation of its leading role.

We fully agree with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev who in his speech at the present congress said that events in Poland testify yet again to how important it is for the party to consolidate its leading role, to give heed to the voice of the people's masses, to wage a determined struggle against all symptoms of bureaucracy and voluntarism, to actively develop socialist democracy, to introduce a well thought out and realistic policy in economic relations abroad.

We are consistently working to rebuild strength and activeness in the party, its bonds with the working man. For a month we have been carrying out a great mobilization design to overcome economic difficulties.

We act for the political unity of the trade union movement, which is divided in our country. Our work is based on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. We appeal to the patriotic and internationalist traditions of our party.

This direction of actions of the PZPR is meeting with ever broader social support. The front of the forces of commonsense and civic responsibility is growing and gaining in strength. We will not lack patience in winning over all honest Poles, all patriots to this line. But, on the other hand, we shall not lack determination in combatting enemies in the defense of socialism.

We thank the CPSU and all the Soviet people for the brotherly assistance and support, for understanding our situation and for their faith in our party and nation being able to resolve the Polish problems independently in the spirit of socialism, in conformity with the interests of our country and the entire socialist community.

This is our national and internationalist duty. This is not only fully necessary but it is also realistic. (applause)

We wish to assure you, comrades, we wish to assure all our friends that we have enough will and strength to make sure that counterrevolution will fail in Poland. (applause)

Poland is and will remain a socialist state, faithful ally of the Soviet Union and inviolable link of the socialist community. (applause) It will be an active participant in the political and defense alliance named for heroic Warsaw and will be an active participant in all joint measures within the CEMA framework.

Esteemed comrades! We are entirely in agreement with the assessments made in the CPSU Central Committee report of the present international situation and the threats caused by the actions of aggressive imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists. The Soviet peace program accords with the demands of the moment and with the vital interests of the peoples, who desire an end to the arms race, and dialogue and cooperation among countries with different social systems.

Esteemed comrades! We are certain that the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress will be for your party and for the Soviet Union's peoples a source of new achievements, that they will enrich us all and multiply our common strength.

We are linked with common ideals and common goals. The conditions in which we work today have become considerably more complex.

However, it is precisely this that imparts a particular, historical significance to our unity and our alliance.

In accordance with the Leninist tradition, as always, from the days of the Great October, you have been bearing--in the first rank--the banners of socialism, progress, freedom of peoples and peace.

The Polish United Workers' Party and People's Poland will always be with you in this march toward the future. (applause)

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Leninist Central Committee!

Let Polish-Soviet friendship, the brotherhood of our parties and the alliance between our states gain strength!

Let our entire socialist community gain strength! (tumultous, prolonged applause. All rise)

Aliyev Speech

LD261731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 81 p 5

[Speech delivered by G.A. Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, at 24 February evening session of 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades! The Leninist party's 26th congress, which has met at the junction of two decades, is a historic new milestone along our untrodden path toward communist heights.

The CPSU Central Committee report, delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee, is an outstanding party document. It contains a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of Soviet society's development and the party's multifaceted activity in the era of mature socialism. It gives an objective appraisal of the international situation and comprehensively characterizes the most important trends in the present-day revolutionary process and the role and significance in the world arena of the socialist community countries and communist and workers' parties. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report--a major contribution to Marxist-Leninist science--gives a precise, clear answer to the pressing questions of modern life and defines the basic directions of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. It is a detailed program of communist building for the eighties, it possesses tremendous magnetic force and inspires and mobilizes communists and all working people to new achievements. (applause)

As the CPSU Central Committee report convincingly shows, the development and improvement of mature socialism is task no less complex than the creation of its foundations. Therefore the results of economic and social building in the past years appear still more impressive. Yes, comrades, the party's economic strategy is justifying itself completely. (applause) It has ensured a steady growth in the country's national economy and the working people's prosperity and the successful resolution of tasks set by the 25th CPSU congress. (applause)

The party Central Committee's activity in the foreign policy sphere merits the highest appraisal. We are well aware that this activity is taking place in a difficult situation, in conditions of imperialism's increasingly aggressive policy, the Beijing leadership's hostility and the activation of various revisionist, reformist currents. The principled class-based foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the supremely reasonable measures persistently implemented by the Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev strengthen our international positions and lessen the threat of war. The historical offensive of world socialism continues. (prolonged applause)

The main result of the path we have traveled is the preservation of peace for Soviet people's creative labor and for all mankind. The CPSU Central Committee report further developed the Soviet peace program. New, extremely important and concrete proposals are put forward which are aimed at lessening international tension and establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence. And the Soviet people glorify and thank their own dear Communist Party for its wise, peace-loving policy. (prolonged applause) All people of good will in the world are saying: Thank you very much, dear Leonid Ilich, for peace, for this priceless asset. (prolonged applause)

The basis of all our achievements is the party's Leninist course and the fruitful activity of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. We have every right to declare that the leadership principles, work style and norms of party life and activity defined by the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum and subsequent party congresses have withstood the test of time and were enriched and further developed in the seventies. They ensured the outstanding achievements of the party and people at the stage of developed socialism. (applause)

Tremendous credit belongs here to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Constantly developing revolutionary theory and practice, Leonid Ilich, thanks to his brilliant organizational capacities, skillfully rallies and guides the Politburo, the Central Committee, the party and all the Soviet people toward the successful implementation of impressive plans for communist building. (applause) With his tireless activity for the sake of Soviet people and in the name of the triumph of communist ideals Leonid Ilich has won nationwide love and the highest prestige in our country and universal recognition as the unswerving leader of the Communist Party and Soviet state and indefatigable champion of peace on our planet. (applause)

It is gratifying to know that we have a great Communist Party confidently leading the country along the Leninist path, and that we have a worthy leader in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--the true continuer of Lenin's cause, the cause of Great October. (applause)

On behalf of the communists and all working people of Azerbaijan our delegation fully and entirely approved the provisions and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee report, the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the theoretical and practical activity of the Leninist Central Committee. (applause) We express unanimous support and approval for the activity of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. (applause)

Comrades! The party organization and working people of Azerbaijan, implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, have achieved good results. The 5-year plan for the rate of growth of national income was fulfilled in 4 years. Over the 5 years national income increased 44 percent, as against the planned 32 percent. The plan for the production of industrial and agricultural output was fulfilled in 4 years and 2.5 months. Industrial production increased 47 percent instead of the planned 39 percent. The average annual volume of gross agricultural output increased 47 percent compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, as against the planned 21 percent. (applause)

The work of Azerbaijan's party organization in the sphere of the economy had its particular features and difficulties. As is known, in the sixties our republic was lagging severely behind the average union level in terms of the rate of socioeconomic development and was among the last in the country. The CPSU Central Committee set us the task of rectifying the situation. At the 24th congress we gave assurances that we would eliminate shortcomings and overcome laggardness. It is with a sense of duty fulfilled that we report to the 26th congress today that we have kept our word. (applause) Throughout the years of the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans Azerbaijan's national economy developed at consistently high rates, outstripping union average rates. In the seventies industrial production increased 120 percent and gross agricultural output doubled.

We are constantly concerned with problems of improving production efficiency and product quality. Over 10 years labor productivity increased 70 percent in industry and 65 percent in agriculture. In industry there was an increase in capital available per worker, return on capital and profit; and output quality improved. When the 10th 5-Year Plan is compared with the 9th, we see that the rate of increase in agricultural output was 120 percent greater than the rate of increase in capital investments. The gross output produced per 100 hectares of agricultural land increased 50 percent. Labor expenditure and output prime cost fell considerably and profitability became many times greater. Last year the yield of grain crops, cotton and grapes was double that of 10 years ago. (applause)

As a result Azerbaijan's contribution to the country's unified national economic complex has increased. In comparison with 1970 the share of our republic's industrial output in the country's total volume of industrial production has increased 32 percent and the share of agricultural products in the gross output has nearly doubled.

Most important elements in our successes are the strict observance of the Leninist norms and principles of the leadership of economic and cultural building and the selection, placement and education of cadres, the strengthening of party and state discipline, high exactingness toward cadres and increased activeness on the part of the masses.

Ideological work is in closer touch with life. A special role is played in the formation of the working people's active life stance by moral education and the uncompromising struggle against phenomena alien to the socialist way of life and to our society and against all that is the antithesis of communist morality. Criticism and self-criticism, broad publicity for decisions and measures adopted and the study and all-around consideration of public opinion have become a firm part of the republic's public and political life.

The republic's achievements have been assessed highly by the party and state. For ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan for the 10th 5-Year Plan period the Azerbaijan SSR was awarded its third Order of Lenin. (applause) On the results of the all-union socialist competition our republic has been awarded--for the 11th year in succession--the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. (applause)

The republic's working people received with tremendous enthusiasm and deep gratitude the high assessment of the Azerbaijan Communist Party's activity given in the CPSU Central Committee report. (applause)

At the same time we can clearly see shortcomings, omissions and available reserves in our work. The Central Committee's activity teaches us a self-critical approach to assessing what has been done. The 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress was held on precisely this spirit.

The CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th congress makes provision for high targets in the development of all sectors of Azerbaijan's economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan. And we assure you that they too will be successfully achieved. (applause)

One urgent problem for our republic and the whole of the Transcaucasus Region is to ensure the growth of energy resources. The relevant union organs must adopt effective measures to eliminate the large deficit which has built up.

Comrades! Last April, together with all our country's peoples, we marked the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan Communist Party. The jubilee was an impressive demonstration of the triumph of the party's nationalities policy and the indestructible unity of the USSR's fraternal peoples. The last few years have been marked by the objective [zakonomernyy] strengthening of the progressive processes of the flourishing and rapprochement of our country's nations and ethnic groups and by the strengthening of the new social and international community of people--the Soviet people.

The further the October Days of 1917 recede into the past, the more we become convinced of the great vital force of the Leninist nationalities policy proclaimed by the revolution, which is being wisely and consistently implemented by our party, and of the party's unswerving devotion to the principles of proletarian internationalism; the more impressive is the Russian people's feat for the sake of the national independence and equal development of all the country's peoples, for the sake of the prosperity of our unified socialist motherland. (applause) The Azerbaijani people express boundless gratitude for all this to the party's Central Committee, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding internationalist of our time, and to our elder brother--the Great Russian people. (applause)

It should be noted that experience in resolving the nationalities question and successes in the economic and social development of nations and ethnic groups in our country are of tremendous international significance. Now that the national liberation movement has undergone powerful development and many peoples have obtained independence, our experience in overcoming centuries of backwardness and creating a modern economy and culture in a very short historical period acquires still greater value for the young national states, especially those which have chosen a socialist orientation.

I would like to touch on one more question. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has again stressed, we do not foist our path of building socialism on anyone, but nor will we exchange it for any other. It is justified and confirmed by our entire history. (applause)

And let nobody slander it or build up any illusions. Real socialism has been created precisely along this path, and we are confident that it will lead us to communism. [applause]

Comrades! The party's action program set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report gives rise to profound confidence in its realistic, substantiated, farsighted nature. It clearly illumines our path to the future and renders visible the approaches to the nineties and the new, 21st century. There is no doubt that the tasks set by the 26th congress will be fulfilled. The Soviet people are heralding the eighties with outstanding new achievements. We solemnly swear that the communists and working people of Soviet Azerbaijan will march in the foremost ranks of the struggle for the implementation of the congress' plans and for the triumph of the ideals of communism. [prolonged applause]

VERSION OF ZHIVKOV SPEECH FROM 26 FEB PRAVDA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 February on page 5 carries a version of the speech by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at the 24 February evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress which containes the following variations to the version published under the subhead "Zhivkov Speech" on pages 42-44 of the 25 February supplement to the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, Vol II, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress":

On page 42, paragraph three, the second line reads: . . . are more and more brightly and widely expressed. . . .

In the same paragraph, lines five and six read: . . . and is also patriotic and internationally oriented. . . .

In the same paragraph, the second to last line reads: . . . the banner of peace. . . .

On page 44, at the end of the last line the annotation [applause] is replaced with "(stormy, prolonged applause. All stand)"

MORE ON PLISSONNIER ADDRESS AT 24 FEB SESSION

LD271159 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Feb 81 p 10

[Speech by French Communist Party Central Committee Secretary and Political Bureau member Gaston Plissonner at 24 February session of th 26th CPSU Contress in Moscow]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates: On behalf of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party I address to the 24th congress of the CPSU fraternal and warm greetings and wish you success in your work. (applause) We are, you and we party to the big changes which are marking the world scene. The sixties saw the people waging a firm struggle for their national and social liberation, for peace and cooperation. Socialism is winning more positions and the socialist countries are achieving continuous progress. The workers' struggle and democratic action are gaining momentum in the capitalist countries and the huge movements of liberation waged by the developing countries is growing stronger. Thus, on a world plane, the balance of power is tilting in favor of progress and socialism. Undoubtedly, faced with the crisis of its system, imperialism does not spare any efforts to try to survive. This is the meaning of the counter-offensive which it is carrying out, in particular when returning to the policy of blocs and tension, when trying to hinder popular struggle, when waging a true ideological war. However, despite the means used, imperialism has failed to stop history's march forward.

At the same time we do not underestimate the fierceness of the struggle and the dangers born out of the aggressiveness of imperialism, particularly those stemming from a stepping up of the arms race. The French Communist Party has mobilized in order to foil such schemes. It has stepped up its efforts in France as well as on an international plane.

Thus, the French Communist Party was one of the organizers, in the spring of 1980, of the Paris meeting gathering the European communist parties to discuss matters related to nuclear disarmament on our continent.

We have praised highly the contribution of the socialist countries and in particular that of the Soviet Union which struggles tenanciously for continued detente, peaceful coexistence and international solidarity. Its renewed initiatives regarding an end to the arms race are fully in keeping with the interest of the workers, of the peoples and of peace.

As always, the CPSU congress enjoys great interest from all quarters. As for the French communists, they follow with great sympathy the development of the Soviet socialist society. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's report supplies a rich picture of Soviet realities. We hail the progress, some of it spectacular, which in several fields places you in the forefront. Under the leadership of your party, the Soviet Union continues to soar.

We note with deep interest how in a new and complex situation you are coping with the problems born from the very development of the socialist society. The 5-year plan which has ended represents another stage in your economic progress.

You have consolidated the essential achievement represented by the ever wider satisfaction of the people's social and cultural needs. Thus the congress places at the center of its work the measures which will enable further scientific and technical developments, the increase in production and its efficiency. This orientation contributes to increasing the standard of living coupled with an increased worker participation in all fields of social life.

Comrades, the French reality and, more generally, that of the capitalist world is totally different. We are faced with a total crisis which concerns all aspects of society--economic, social, political and moral. This crisis is caused by the search for maximum profit at any price, even at the cost of national submission and social regression. Entire branches of our economy are being dismantled. The French Government particiaptes in the policy of the Atlantic bloc, falls into line with the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany, hence ever growing difficulties for workers, massive unemployment, inflation, price increases, insecurity, authoritarianism and a blow at democratic and trade union freedoms. This reactionary policy is directly hitting the working masses' vital interests and, despite campaigns aimed at spreading the idea that the crisis is inevitable, it is opposed by a wide, popular resistance movement in which the communists play a decisive role.

In the meantime while the French Communist Party leads this struggle, in defense of the workers interests and to satisfy their economic, social and political needs, it also resolutely struggles for achieving soon a real change in policy which will pave the way for socialism. Our struggle for a new era of social and democratic progress is a class struggle, it anticipates radical changes of structures, development of economic potential, an independent France active in the world. We appeal to the working class to all workers, to our people to adopt these goals and to impose with their struggle profound transformations so much needed by France which we want to lead toward socialism.

Indeed, it was jointly stated in January 1980 by a delegation of the CPSU led by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and a delegation of the French Communist Party led by Comrade Georges Marchais, and I quote this statement: Socialism is being built in many countries in the world, in a great variety of ways which will become even greater as time passes and this shows that socialism is born and develops as a concrete response to objective needs of a people or a country. This is why the construction of socialism excludes all previous models, all imitation of experiences of other people. End of quotation.

Socialism for which we are struggling by democratic means will adopt characteristic and original features of our national traditions.

Dear comrades, there are active relations of brotherhood and solidarity between our two parties which manifest themselves in every field common to both of us. A longstanding tradition, marked with many tests passed together, has forged this profound friendship. We intend to develop our relations in the interests of our two peoples, in the interests of peace and socialism on a new basis defined by our two parties at the 1980 meeting. In general we cordially intend to deepen our solidarity with all forces struggling all over the world against imperialism, for peace and disarmament, for the independence of peoples, for social progress and socialism.

Dear comrades, we express once more our most fraternal wishes for the success of this immense task you undertook and whose implementation will contribute to the general progress of humankind. [applause]

Long live the friendship between the French Communist Party and the CPSU. [applause]

Long live internationalist solidarity, long live peace and socialism. [applause]